WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
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and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IX NO. 214 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTELY	,, 8	,, 9
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Single Copy Two Annas.

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management on European principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms early. Season commencing October.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Churney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine.
and
BILLIARD TABLES.
Churney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar ture
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	3995	28thOct.	14th Nov,
Yuzo Maru	N. Wada	5622	17th Nov.	22nd Nov.
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	13th Nov.	25th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	8th Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921.		
12th November	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
19th ,, ..	DEVANHA	8,092
26th ,, ..	NARKUNDA * ..	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
10th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
17th ,, ..	MOREA	10,890
24th ,, ..	MANTUA*	10,902
31st ,, ..	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th January ..	CHINA	7,952
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
21st ,, ..	NALDERA *.. ..	15,825
28th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th February ..	EGYPT + ...	7,941
11th ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
18th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th ,, ..	MOREA	10,890

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT + Through steamer from China

AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921. About		
4th November ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
3rd ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
11th December ..	NEURALIA ..	9,082
25th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		Calls at Colombo for Fremantle,
18th November	NALDERA	Adelaide,
30th December	MALWA	Melbourne and
1922		Sydney.
27th January	NARKUNDA	Do. do.
24th February	MANTUA	

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND CHINA,

About		
18th November	DUNERA..	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
11th Nov ..	BARPEVA..	Karachi&P.Gulfpo s
11th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
13th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.
14th ,, ..	LHASA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
6th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East and South Africa ports via Murgomu

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Shipowner	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KASADO MARU	N. Yanagi ..	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saite ..	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
SAIGON MARU	M. Sate ..	30th Nov	12th Dec.
INDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki.	9th Dec-	21st Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000 0 0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000 0 0
Capital	Paid-up	20,13,801 15 5
Reserve	Funds	15,80,851 15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludkiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

YOUR CHILD GETS.
Rs. 3405.
Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child.
Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Savings Bank. We pay
5%
interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest. and the principal grow
AT THE END OF 21st Year.
This account will amount to Rs. 3405.
Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.
ILLUSTRATION.
Rs. 10 to open account

10.00	Deposit	2370.60	19th Year
.50	Interest	190.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	128.03	Intrest
20.	Deposit	2688.63	20th Year
1.52	Intrest	200.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	144.44	Intrest
30.	Deposit	3033.07	21st Year
3.10	Intrest	210.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	162.15	Interest
40.	Deposit	3405.22	Total
5.26	Intrest		
110.38	4th Year		
	and so on		

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405.
For full Particulars write to
THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... ,, 2,44,74,698
Reserve Liability of Share holders ,, 5,31,11,467
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.
WE OFFER YOU A
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE:
WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.
General Manager:
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
52 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. W. LYND,
Agent.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,27,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 13-8-21	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK 5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable, "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE. 6|7, Clive St., Calcutta. **The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.** MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS. Branch Secretary. Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN Chief Agent. Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building, 34, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH Resident Manager, Calcutta.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtian	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. Box No. 502.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) & Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
Bombay No.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance at lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to—
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
203, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE POLICIES
OF
THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LAHORE.
The Oldest Purely Indian Life Office Rendered more useful by the introduction of the most upto date Special Benefit of Automatic System of Revival of Policies.
Please write for full particulars to:—

LALCHAND SARNA	MANAGER,
Asstt. Secretary	B. I. Co. Ltd.
B. I. Co. Ltd.	Head Office,
POONA CITY.	LAHORE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED -A TIMBER BROKER to sell off best Vayana Malabar Junglewood Sleepers. Apply A. LAKHMANA AIYAR, 2, Maharaja Wadi, Lady Jamsedji Road, DADAR
A R1921

WANTED—Active and influentral CANNASSERS. Apply BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
A R 1919

WANTED—A reliable Gujerati speaking CLERK to do share business for a gentleman. Persons only with experience need apply. Reply stating salary to Box No. 7406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1915

WANTED.—A qualified, reliable second COMPOUNDER, good salary and free quarters. Apply sharp with testimonials to the RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital.
A R11305

WANTED—A temporary LECTURER on Commercial Geography for the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, on Rs. 125 per month. Applications stating qualifications and experience should reach the PRINCIPAL, on or before the 18th November, 1921.
A C11293

WANTED.—An experienced qualified MID-WIFE (preferably Hindu) acquainted with compounding work for maternity work in a private dispensary for Bhatia Community at Tatta District Karachi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in person or by letter with copy of testimonials to G. A. KIKLA, Pleader, Bunder Road, Karachi.
A R1892

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.—WANTED an ASSISTANT to the Road Superintendent. Sound knowledge of Road Construction and Control of Labour essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications to be addressed to The DEPUTY ENGINEER, TRAMWAYS, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.,Colaba Causeway.
A R11266

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by an expert ACCOUNTS CLERK (Hindu) of 10 years' experience, also TYPIST. Excellent testimonials. Apply Box No. 7339, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1912

TUITIONS by an experienced honours graduate in English, Sanskrit, and other subjects. Able to coach up students up to Intermediate. More personally. Apply to J. N. JOSHI, B.A., (Hons) 2, Kelewadi, Girgaum
B R1911

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—A well furnished BUNGALOW on the sea-shore near Mahalakshmi Temple. Apply GIRDHARDAS LILADHAR, 6, Hummum Street, Fort
C RI396

TO LET—A SHOP and a FLAT in Soneji House at Sandhurst Road, opposite Dr. Parikh's Hospital. Apply DR. SONEJI.
C R1913

TO BE LET—GODOWNS pucca built at Ghorupdeo near Sewree, accommodation for about 1,500 cotton bales in each. Excellent opportunity for traders and merchants. Apply to Mr. KESHAVJEE HIRJEE BHOJRAJ, at Kumbharwada 4th Lane.
C C11194

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars. Apply Box No. 7316, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

TO LET—A spacious airy, marble flooring, Parisian plastered ceiling up to date oil painted BUNGALOW at 33 Souter Street, Byculla Club Road. Fitted with electric lights suitable for large families and Maharajas or Native Princes. Apply to DADAMIA KHANDWANI, Memonwada Street, Pydhownie.
C R1914

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for the Rich residing or having Business in Ahmedabad.—A GRAND BUILDING TO LET OR TO SELL.—The Building is new, three storeyed, with well ventilated spacious rooms, vast verandah and chowk with a sweet water well, scientific kitchen, up-to-date latrines, motor garrage, open plot in the compound, on the public road. Length 130ft. (scope for extension). Only seven minutes' walk from the Ry. Station, best locality, sufficient accommodation for four noble families, in the midst of best society and still lonely and peaceful situation, surrounded by trees and commands a pleasant view, open on three sides. As the owner does not stay in Ahmedabad, the house is available to one who either wants to purchase or hire a first class residence. Officers and merchants of position can hardly find a better opportunity. Write to RAMRAO G. NAYAK, 3, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
C R1902

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTORIST?—Why? you should be members. Ask rules and regulation. BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A R 1920

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10477

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—Unused Convention States in Packets: A. 22 diff. (Cat. 6s. 8d.) Rs. 2. B. 20 diff. (9s. 11d.) Rs. 3. C. 10 diff. (11s. 2d.) Rs. 3/8. D. 9 diff. (11s. 2d.) Rs. 3/8. E. 9 diff. (13s. 6d.) Rs. 4. F. 9 diff. (15s.) Rs. 4/8. G. 9 diff. 36s.) Rs. 11. The Lot 88 diff. Rs. 28. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C11278

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 19 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M GH.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO LEND—Rupees one and a half Lakhs on substantial building Write to Box No. 7388, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1863

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE KHADDAR!—Shirtings, dhoties, coatings, sarees, etc. etc. Apply for price list TILAK SWADESHI VASTRALAYA, Guntur, (M.S.M.)
T R1900

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7¼ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus, Post free. Opp. Whiteaway's, 181, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T

FOR SALE—Brand new best German made A. C. MOTORS, of 3/4, 1/2 and 1/4 Hors- Power. With bal bearing, Single phase. 230 volts. 50 Cycles. R. P. M. 1400. Only a limited stock available. Price moderate. Apply sharp Box No. 7399, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1894

FOR SALE—One COTTON and SILK WEAVING CONCERN with 24 best English Power Looms, two Warping Machines, one Sizing Plant, Dying and Bleaching Apparatus, quite in a sound working condition driven by 15 H.P. Electric Motor with complete electric installations, open for sale with building on a very prominent situation of the town. Write immediately for price and inspection to Box No. 7379, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1844

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR OFFICE will be REMOVED to LLOYD BUILDING, Ballard Estate, as from the 15th November, 1921.

GILL & CO.
C11304

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin diseases of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10866

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN

FOR SALE.—One R. A. F. Model CROSSLEY CAR with a specially built Cabriolet Body hardly used for a few hundred miles. As good as new. The owner wants to part with it as he finds it too big for his purpose. Apply to Mr. NASSERHOY A. LALJEE, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay. Can be seen and tried at Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Limited, Price Rs. 16,750 nett. No offer.
R1918

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

THE NEW TERM starts on TUESDAY, next November, 15th. Applications from new students wishing to join the School for the half Session should reach the undersigned not later than MONDAY, the 14th November, 1921.

Sir J. J. School of Art.
Bombay, 8th November, 1921.
W. E. G. SOLOMON,
Principal.
11303

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Shareholders, who have not yet paid the allotment money and interest, are hereby required by the Board of Directors to pay at the Registered Office of the Company in Bank Street, Fort, the allotment moneys together with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 17th day of May, 1920, till payment.

In the event of non-payment of the allotment moneys and interest on or before the 30th day of November, 1921, at the place aforesaid the shares in respect of which the moneys are due will be liable to be forfeited.

Dated the 29th October, 1921.

MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents,
The Moolji Haridas Mills, Ltd.
Henshaw Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort.
C11302

TENDERS.

FOR SALE

A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND of Pension and Tax Tenure for building purposes admeasuring about 8756 square yards, belonging to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Charity Funds and situate at Colaba Road on the site of the Old Gun Carriage Factory. Sealed offers for the purchase of the whole piece of the said land or in building plots as planned out should be sent by registered post to the Trustees of the said Funds in the case of their Secretary, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 16th day of December, 1921. A Plan of the said land is open for the inspection of the intending purchasers at the said Office during week days except on Sundays and public holidays between 11-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. and on Saturadys between 11-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. The Trustees are not bound to accept the highest or any tender.
TA C11286

SALE OF LIMESAND BRICKS.

ON account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. RAHIM VALLYMAHOMED, the undersigned will receive sealed tenders for the purchase of about 21,00,000 Bricks (in lots of one lakh or more) lying in several stacks marked "RV1/RV16" at their factory at Marve.

Tenders forms and conditions of sale can be had from the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be returned on non-acceptance of the tender.

Tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th November, 1921.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other tender.

By order of the Board,
MAWSON & CO.,
Agents, The Bombay Brick and Tile Mfg. Co., Ltd.
10, Medows Street, Fort.
C11263

TIMBER SALE AT DANDELI M.S.M. RLY

THE following timber will be offered for Sale at DANDELI DEPOT on MONDAY, December 5th, and following days:—

SPECIES	No. of logs.	Volume in c.f.t.
Tectona grandis (Teak)	7500	1,44,500
Dalbergia Latifolia (Blackwood)	1500	11,500
Terminalia Tomentosa (Matti)	1500	21,500
Other Hardwoods	4500	97,500
	15,000	2,75,000

Of the above stock 3.523 Teak, 350 Blackwood, 918 Matti and 793 Hard wood logs were brought to the Depot during the last eleven months, to suit the convenience of purchasers who may not be able to attend the usual Public Auction Sale this fresh stock has been divided into suitable parcels for which Tenders are now invited.

Tenders should reach the undersigned by 2 p.m. on December 5th, after which the old stock of timber, together with unsold parcels of the fresh stock, will be offered for sale by Public Auction.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and information regarding TRAIN SERVICE to Dandeli may be had from the undersigned or from the Depot Officer, Dandeli.

R. P. VALLEY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. Kanara.
Dharwar, 29th October, 1921
T C11283

RAILWAY BOARD,

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction in India and delivery during the year ending 31st March, 1923, of the wagons detailed below:—

5' 6" GAUGE, COVERED GOODS.
1250 of A 1 type length 21'—0"
250 of A 2 type length 24' 6"
250 of A 3 type length 27'—7"
5' 6" GAUGE OPEN.
200 of C 1 type length 19' 6"
250 of C 2 type length 23' 0"
200 of C 3 type length 26' 0"
METRE GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
200 of M A 1 type length 18' 0"
200 of M A 2 type length 20' 6"
200 of M A 3 type length 21' 6"

The types quoted are those of the Indian Railway Conference Association standard designs.

Copies of the form of tender and specification can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Railway Board, Delhi, also copies of the drawings on payment of one rupee per sheet which will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tender for Wagons" and should reach the Secretary, Railway Board, Delhi, on or before the 7th December, 1921.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender.

(Sd.) H. L. COLES,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Delhi, the 4th November, 1921.
TA C11284

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VALLABHDAS TEJPAL, Bombay Vania Hindu Inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, or otherwise however are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay, (in the Merchantile Bank Building), within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

THE SHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon (formerly known as the cotton screw) situate on the West side of Doongry Cooly Street (Katha Bazar) in the Island and Registration SubDistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 339 7/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 719 and 730, New Nos. 6513, Old Survey No. 435 and New Survey No. 2626 and formerly assessed by the Municipality under No. 149 and now under ward No. 1270 Street No. 148-150 and bounded, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Parbat Ludha now of Vassanji Damji, on or towards the East by the public road, leading to the Bombay Jail, and Mazagaon otherwise called the Doongry Cooly Street (Katha Bazar), on or towards the South formerly b ythe property of Kesowji Naik and now of Cooverji Narsey and on or towards the West by the house formerly of Jivraj Baloo now of Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal and Naranji Dwarkadas.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1921.
PANYE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11301

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai APIBAI alias MONGIVAHOO, widow of Ranchhoddas Damodar, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant. *Deceased.*

(1). Bai JAMNABAI, widow of Bhimji Lakhmidas of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, (2) TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Warden Road, outside the Fort. (3) GOCULDAS DAMODER, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the executrix and executors named in the said will ...*petitioners.*

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABAR,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 15th day of October, 1921.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C11307

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16 Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Under instructions from Mr. Kubalaya Raj, and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree dated the 9th day of 1920 and made by the Bombay High Court in Suit No. 1797 of 1918 Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of November 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) put up for sale at the premises the undermentioned immoveable porparty situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

Lot A. All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax together with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,500 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Lallubhai Nathuchand Chahewalla, on or towards the West by the plots being Lot B and C hereinafter described, on or towards the North by the said Harkness Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Jiwandas anji.

Lot B. All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) situate on the South side of the said Harkness Road, Malabar Hill in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1640 Square yards or thereabouts and on or towards the East by the plot being Lot A hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the Doongersey Road on or towards the North by the said Harkness Road, and on or towards the South by the plot being Lot C hereinafter described.

Lot C. All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of pension and tax) with the outhouse standing thereon lying and being on the Eastern side of Doongersey Road Malabar Hill in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1660 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the plot being Lot A. hereinbefore described on or towards the West by the said Doongarsey Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Jiwandas Kanji.

The three plots above described at present form one property which contains by admeasurement about 7100 square yards and bears Collector's Old No. 572, New No. 2718, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7255, and the buildings standing whereon are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D No. 32-30 Street No. 2 and 4. The said property is at present in the occupation of Mr. Kubalaya Raj but vacant possession thereof will be given on completion of the sale.

The property will, in the first instance he put up for sale in one lot, and if not sold in one lot then the same will be put up in three separate lots as specified above. The property will be mark and stated out in three lots and will be open for inspection by intending purchasers for a week before the date of the sale.

The property as divided into the three lots specified above is shown on a plan signed by Messrs. Raghunath Mukund and Co., the Vendor's Engineers and deposited with Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan the Vendors Solicitors.

For inspection of the plan above referred to as also of the conditions under which the sale will be held, apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan the Vendor's Attorneys at their Office of 169. Medows Street Fort or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., at their Office at 16, Apollo Street Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th November, 1921.

MESSRS MEETA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES M. G. FINE OOMRA COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Uahadeve Kedia and on account and at the risk of Rai Bahadur Sir Sarupchand Hukmichand.

100 bales M. G. Fine Oomra cotton C. P. No. 2 September delivery D. O. No. 4542.

The above bales are lying in the Fort Press No. 1 Godown of Messrs. Mulji Jetha & Co., at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 BALES COTTON DYEING BLACK WEFT AND BLACK COLOURED SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the Agents of the Morarji Goculdas Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Seth Girdhardas Gordhandas.

18 Bales each 60 pieces cotton Dyeing Black Weft No. 394 25 inches 24 yds. 5 lbs..

11 Bales each 60 pieces Black coloured Shirtings. No. 3336 40 yds.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 10th Nov., 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th November, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. I Shed, the following goods:—

Cotton rope, electric apparatus, earthenware, empty cases, rice, wireless apparatus, ingots, iron, tobacco, mattings, sample, fish, liquor, machinery, wine, empty drums, steel bars, acid, iron pipe, trap bands, bobbins, cement, preserve, personal effects, cylinder, cotton sulphur.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS STORES, SUCH AS

Leather goods: Bags: Chemicals: Tarred Rope: Manilla Rope: Knives: Forks: Spoons: Spikes Iron: Shoes Iron: Felt Pads: Baskets for Mineral W. B. Wooden stretchers handles: Poles Telegraphs: Parts of Transportcarts wooden etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 11th November 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Hajee Bunder, Sewri, the above mentioned stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required in cash on the goods being knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed within 14 days failing which the goods will be sold off on account and at the risk of the purchasers without giving them any notice.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, Nov. 10th, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAS, PRINCES AND CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of very valuable Building plots at Nepean Sea Road, touching the sea next to "Bee Hive".

Under instructions from Messrs Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the vendors Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 15th November, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following very valuable Building plot.

PLOT NO. 1.—A beautiful building plot fronting the Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1633 square yards of free hold tenure.

PLOT NO. 2.—A choice building plot allutting on Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1571 square yards of free hold tenure.

PLOT NO. 3. A most beautiful and choicest plot quite touching the sea commanding Excellent view containing an area of about 2,533 square yards of leasehold land.

The above plots will either be sold in one or separate lots to suit the requirements of intending bidders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GIN AND PRESS FACTORIES.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1921, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the owner the following factories equipped with the most upto date machinery and in perfect working order.

1. A ginning and a press factory situated at Bhilawadi opposite Bhilawadi railway station (M. S. M. Railway) in the district of Satara and Tasgaon Taluka containing land measuring more than 20 acres, two wells, buildings and the following machinery.

One Engine, 120 H.P., one half press and one finisher one pumping Engine (complete), one boiler, 23 Platt Bros.' Double roller gins, Kapas opener, semi Rotary pump and fire hand pump.

2. A ginning factory situated at Banavar (in Mysore state) adjoining the Banavar railway station (M. S. M. Railway) containing land measuring 40 acres and three blocks of stone buildings and the following machinery:—

One 40 B. H. P. crude oil engine, 10 Platt Bros.' double roller gins, one 8 ft. 4 ins. lathe, one drilling machine (complete), one Wilcox pattern semi Rotary pump with tools and implements.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOT POLISH, RAZORS, HOSE, BRUSHES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

4 cases boot polish by Day and Martin.
1 case containing about 95 doz. saxe wool 1/2 hose of assorted colours.
1 case containing about 70 doz. Razors. Mark, 4076 M. A. W.
1 case containing about 1152 pieces, faultless toilet brushes Mark, 4035 M. A. W.
31 cases of glass.
About 700 pairs of ladies satin shoes of assorted colours.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, Nov. 10th, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52. Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 59 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 10th November, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Bharmal Shripal at Colaba at his own godown No. 162, Bagudia Lane and on account and at the risk of Chhoturam Hajarimal Uttranwalla.

59 bales cotton Old Khandesh.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th November, 1921.

TO BACTERIOLOGIST AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

AMUSEMENTS

COMING! COMING!!

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

100 Animals!
25 Artistes!

BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN

Watch the Opening Day.

ONE WEEK MORE. ONE WEEK MORE.
THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
A MYHOLOGICAL MARVEL.

The story has a direct appeal to every Hindu being drawn from the great epic of Mahabharat. It has an enchanting plot with a grip from start to finish. Shakuni's game to bring about a marriage between Surekha and Laxman the son of Duryodhan, Shree Krishna's counter game to thwart Shakuni and to unite Surekha with Abhimanyuis vividly portrayed.

Brilliant Photography.
Miracalous Maya Bazar.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES
Our Coming Attraction
MIRABAI
The immortal Devotee of Shree Krishna.

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present a roaring Photo-drama of feminine Foibles
A Paramount Picture
"Oh, You Women!"
Starring Ernest Truex and Louise Huff
5 Reels—5,000 feet.

HOW THE WOMEN WILL ENJOY IT!

Every woman has a sense of humor—but some don't display it very often. For those whose mirth bubbles over easily, there are so many funny situations in "Oh, You Women!" that they will giggle and smile for a week afterward.

"Oh You Women"

"Oh, You Women!" is a comedy that is funny without any slap-stick to it, There are sixty laughs a minute in every reel.

"Oh, You Women!"
A Comedy in the Programme
Four Shows To-day at: 5-30. 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
West End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

Commencing Next Saturday! 12th Nov. 1
at the Palatial Picture House, the
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

Messrs. K. D, and Brothers present The greatest literary gem in French Literature.

"Les Miserables"

By Victor Hugo.

All the ten parts complete, featuring the greatest emotional actor on the Screen

William Farnum
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).
Commencing from Saturday 19th Nov.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers will present their new, thundering, powerful, Sensational Serial

"TIGER BAND"

Please watch for furthur particulars

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AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

The BANDMAN OPERA Co 1921

in all the latest London Musical Comedy and Comic opera successes.

To-Night Thursday Nov. 10th at 9-30 p. m.

The Great Daly Theatre success.

"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"

Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

"FULL OF PEP"
"FULL OF PEP"
"FULL OF PEP"

Featuring the Dynamic Star

HALE HAMILTON
HALE HAMILTON
HALE HAMILTON

A Rollicking Adventure of a Dare-Devil American.

Don't miss the Excelsior Pictures They are just as good as the Best shown in Bombay.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON'S BIG THINGS

Bombay's Own Favourite Actor

MATHESON LANG

in his Wonderful London Play

"CARNIVAL"

FIRST BRITISH SUPER PRODUCTION

"CARNIVAL"
"CARNIVAL"
"CARNIVAL"

Photo-play in seven Reels.

Produced from the Great Stage Success from the

NEW THEATRE. LONDON

Featuring

MATHESON LANG
MATHESON LANG
MATHESON LANG
HILDA BAYLEY

(in their Original Parts)

SEE

MATHESON LANG'S WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE OF A MODERN "OTHELLO"

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10, p, m

Vivid Stirring Drama

A colorful photoplay of Mysterious Egypt.

"THE LURE OF EGYPT"

Sparkling with Brilliant Settings.

"THE LURE OF EGYPT"

Vibrate with Lightning action.

"THE LURE OF EGYPT"

A Romance to hold you prisoner in its spell.

And a First Rate Comedy.

"SAVE YOUR MONEY."

THE APE MAN AT HIS BEST

Messrs K. D. and Brothers have the greatest pleasure in announeing.

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.

A glo ious Picture that has won golden opinion.

"The Revenge Of Tarzan"

A complete Screen-Story that has previously been shown to the public at the Week-End under the title of "THE RETURN OF TARZAN"—and which was immensely patronised by the Cinema-loving public of Bombay.

The Revenge of Tarzan

The spine-tingling narrative of Tarzan, the Ape-Man.

All Tarzan Stories have without exception raised tremendous excitement and admiration.

Gene Pollard, as Tarzan, with a splendid all-star Cast are to be seen fn this Masterpiece to the best advantage.

It is a complete story in itself and is not a serial.

The Revenge of Tarzan

A Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows To-day: at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

AMUSEMENTS

The Salvation Army.

Lieut. COMMISSIONER AND MRS. HORSKINS

who are appointed to take charge of S. A. operations in

WESTERN INDIA

Will arrive in Bombay by s. s. "Calypso" in Company with about

120 SALVATION ARMY OFFICERS

ON FRIDAY, NOV. 11.

It has been arranged for a Special welcome Service to be held in the

AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION CHURCH

New Nagpada Road, Near the Parsee Statue. BYCULLA

at 6-30 p. m.

THE HON SIR N. G CHANDAVARKAR will Preside

The meeting will be addressed by

COMMISSIONER A. R. Blowers. (SUKH SINGH),
LIEUT. COMMISSIONER HOE (HINA SINGH)
COLONEL AND MRS. MILNER
COLONEL EWENS (JAVA VEERA)

and others

ADMISSION FEE.

All are heartily invited.

GAIETY THEATRE FORT

TO-MORROW FRIDAY &

TUESDAY the 15th Nov. 1921
FRIDAY the 18th Nov. 1921
at 9-30 p m. (S. T.)

MUSICAL CONCERTS
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by the

World-renowned Songstress

MISS GAUHARJAN

of Calcutta

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT

PLAN & TICKETS AT THE THEATRE

She was forced to make a choiceb nwete two bitter evils, either meaning a life o ignominy.

PAID IN ADVANCE

FEATURING

DOROTHY PHILLIPS

Universal Jewel.

Abhorring Gold Dust Barker, the proprietor, Joan chooses the crowd and offers herself in marriage to the highest bidder. And she is won by Jim Blood, the Cur, so-called because he is despised by his associates as a drunken brute but his heart is as pure as gold.

An absorbing tale of Canadian North-west.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8 45, and 10-30.

Popular Prices.

THE

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

BELLASIS ROAD A FEW PACES FROM THE PARSI STATUE BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

A PATHE MASTER-PIECE DRAMA

DIAMONDS OR HEARTS

SEE

"THE EMPIRE OF DIAMONDS"

A Surprise Romance that carries you away by its Beauty, Wonder and Drama, you will be lifted from your seat when you see a man, hanging from of the revolving wings of a Wind Mill, make a sensational escape through the leaping flames, you will be awe-struck at the inside of the gorgeous gambling salon at MONTE CARLO, shown for the first time in any photo-drama.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

NEXT WEEK

RUTH ROLAND

IN

"THE AVENGING ARROW"

The kind of thrills you'll talk and talk about

TIME

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10.30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m,
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS

IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' VISIT!

A Feast of the Movies!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers are glad to announce the following Daily Change of Programme at the

West-End Cinema

From 12th Nov. to 25th Nov.

12th November		"Whip"
13th	,,	"Miracle Man"
14th	,,	"Red Lantern"
15th	,,	"Girl of the Sea"
16th	,,	"Male and Female"
17th	,,	"Woman"
18th	,,	"Salome"
19th	,,	"Cleopatra"
20th	,,	"Gentleman Rider"
21st	,,	"Daughter of God"
22nd	,,	"Why Change Our Wife"
23rd	,,	"Don't Change Your Husband"
24th	,,	'Les Miserables'
25th	,,	"Alladin and His Wonderful Lamp"

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 7th Nov. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.	12 25
Sakels	19 90
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) — Jan.	18 15
March	18 10
May	17 85
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Jan.	17 76
May	17 38

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 7th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	11 90
Dec.	11 70
Jan.	11 67
Feb.	11 60
Mar.	11 51
April	—
May	11 39
June	—
July	11 21
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 7th Nov. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
Novembers	11 58
December	11 52
January	11 46
February	11 39
March	11 33
April	11 28
May	11 23
June	11 14
July	11 05
August	10 87
September	10 69
Oct.	10 54

Tease:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 7th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	19 90
Dec.	20 10
Jan.	20 30
February	20 40
March	20 50
April	20 55
May	20 65
June	20 65
July	20 70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 7th Nov. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	8 15
" " Fully Good	8 65
" " Fine	8 90
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 25
" " Fully Good	9 75
" " Fine	10 25
M. G. Broach, Good	10 30
" " Fully Good	10 80
" " Fine	11 30
M. G. Scinde, Good,	8 02
" " Fully Good	8 55
" " Fine	8 80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 7th Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000
" Exports to Great Britain	12,000
" " Continent	6,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 24
" " " Mar.	18 13
" " " May	17 80
" " " July	17 34
Spot Cotton at New York	18 90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18 25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	17 88
" " " May	17 43
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 13/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	67 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, 8th Nov. 1921.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	11 47
	Mar.	11 34
	May	11 24
	July	11 07

London, 8th Nov. 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 3 8
Downward tendency	
Bar Gold	5/4/3 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	39 3/8 Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 5th Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	53 3/4
Far Silver Sport	39 7 8
" " 2 months hence	39 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady little china buying.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	3 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c, 3rd instant.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 5th Nov. 1920.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 7/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4
" Fins Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	155 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov-Dec. Sellers	£17 1/2
" Tone Steady but inactive.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net Dec. Sellers	27/4 1 2
" Months Jan.-April Done and Sellers	28/3

New York, 5th Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 94 00

EXCHANGE.

London, 5th Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	53 42
In Germany	982 50
In Italy	95 75
Silver spot small support quiet & easier	
Rentes 5 per cent.	

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 06
Christiania	28 96
Amsterdam	11 39
Switzerland	21 15

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.

London, 5th Nov. 1921.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Nov. Dec. Sellers	49
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Feb. Mar. Sellers	48/6
KARACHI BARLEY—Jan. Feb. Paid Sellers	48/6
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Qrs,	1,910,000

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 3/4
Hongkong	£ 98 1/2
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	£ 18 1/2
TONE OF bINSEED:—Tendency Easier.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Value	£ 9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED:—Nov.-Dec. Easier	£ 18
LINSEED, Argedtine Oct. Nov. Paid	£ 16
" " Nov. Dec. Sellers	£ 16 1/4
" " Paid Steady	£ 16

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£66 13/16
Copper Braziers	£ 96
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 71 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 78 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88
Consols 2 1/2 %	48 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	57
Govt. Securities 3%	49
Indian Loan 7 p/c.	£ 104

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	10 3/8
Tone:—Steady.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	19

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Dec. Sellers	15/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.	
Dec. Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov. Dec. Sellers	20 3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov. Dec. Sellers	20/6
Tone:—Very little demand	

London, 7th Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. Nov. Dec. Sellers	50
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Feb.-Mar. Sellers	50/6
KARACHI BARLEY Jan-Feb. Sellers	49/6
Tone:—Steadier.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 3/4
Hongkong	£ 98 1/2
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	£ 18 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED:—Inactive.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sond delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£9 3/8
TORIA PAPESEED Nov.-Dec. Sellers steadier	£ 18 1/4
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 16
Tone:—Nothing doing.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£65 7/8
Copper Braziers	£ 95
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 71 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 78 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 87 15/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	48 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	57
Government Securities 3 %	49
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£104

RUBBER,

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	10 3 8
Tone:—Steady.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	19

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nov./Dec. Sellers 15/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Nov./Dec. Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov./Dec. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov./Dec. Sellers	20/6
Tone:—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

November 9.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach April/May at Rs. 442 and gradually went up till Rs. 448 again declining to Rs. 443. At this time buyers were in the bazar and the price went up to Rs. 451½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 453½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 456 and closed at Rs. 455. Fine M G Oomra December/January opened at Rs 386 and steadily went up till Rs. 395. Fine M G Oomra March opened at Rs. 376 and advanced till Rs. 386 which was the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal December/January was quoted Rs. 312.

Our market for ready cotton maintained quiet feeling yesterday, and the inquiry was very moderate. Sellers showed some anxiety to part with their ready cotton and consequently prices were lower by Rs. 10 per candy than day before.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	455
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	313
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	395
Do. March	386

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	455
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	312
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	395
Do. March	385

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
Punjab	320	305	290	—	
M G Oomra's No. 4	375	365	345	—	—
M G Central P. No. 1	405	395	375	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	390	380	365	—	—
Southerns	—	—	—	400	390	375

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 8th Nov. 1921.

Cotton	6040 Bales.
Wheat	131069 Cwts.
Linseed	551 "
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	3947 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1147 "
Castorseed	907 "
Rice	7056 "
Myrabollams	801 "
Cottonseed	6962 "
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	823 "
Juwar	739 "
Masur	8 "
Barley	108 "
Bajra	6702 "
Coal	197 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p. m. Bombay, 9th Nov. 1921.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/16
Bank Demand	1-4 3/32
Doc. Acceptaner 3 m/s	1/4 5/8
Fcs. Demand	355
American Dollars	382
Hongkong Dollars	204
Shanghai	299
Japan	180
Singapore	174

Markets—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations Brass Rates,

6-30 p. m. 9th Nov. 1921.

Bazaar Terms.

Beady.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	85	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	88	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	87	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	67	0	0
Teelseed, Black	58	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	62	0	0
Poppyseed, White	13	0	0
Jawa	65	0	0
Groundnuts	52	0	0
Mowrasced	8	8	0
Castorseeds	46	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	9	4	6
Linseed May	12	6	0
Cotton Seeds Ready	38	0	0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	12	4	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-50	12	2	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	13	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	13	8	0
Teelseed, Black	—	—	—
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	13	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0
Groundnuts	15	0	0
Jawa	—	—	—
Mowrasced	9	0	0
Castorseeds	9	6	0
Cottonseeds Ready	5	0	0

MONEY & SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Bars gold ready Rs. 28/12/6
Bars gold forward 28/12/6
Bars silver ready 97/13/0
Bars silver 1st settlement 97/9/0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 97/4/0

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/32
On London Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/16
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 5/8
On London Bank's buying T T 1/4 7/32
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 9/32
Tone of Exchange. Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 364
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 388
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 378
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 181
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 173
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 204
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 299
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 174
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs 382
On London gold ready s 104-4
On London silver ready d 39-6
On London silver forward d 39
Tone of silver. Steady. China bought and India sold.

Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American exchange 3 3.94
French exchange Frcs 54.30.
Italian exchange 93.50
Swiss exchange 21.10
Belgium exchange 56.00
German exchange Mrks. 1160

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 60
5 per cent War Loan 84
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97
— per cent Conversion Loan 76
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.

SHARES.

Market opened weak but closed steady owing to the bears buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2800; Alliance 370; Apollo 112/8; Bombay Cotton 1350; Bombay Dyeing 1745; Bradbury 1250; Century 1015; Cent India 4620 xd Colaba Land 2700; Coorla 3200; Crescent 680; Currimbhoy 1670; David 1580; Edw Shssoon 650; Fazulbhoy 1670; Finlay 1510; Gokak 295 Ind Bleaching 220; Ind Malwa 720; Jamsetjee Mfg 590; Kastoorchand 1500; Kohinoor 5490; Meyer Sassoon 420; New Great 1180; New City 920; Pabani 1150; Pearls 1310; Phoenix 1130; Premier 230; Planet 340; Shapurji 460 Simplex 975; Standard 2650; Swan 1280; Swadeshi 4600; Tata Mill 1600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 767/8; B Burma 510; B Burma N I 145 pr; Bt Burma pet 13; B Tramway 131/8; B Flour 1600; B Steam 282/8; Bundi Cement 41; Ind Cement 330 xd; Katni Ord 270; Katni Defed 1400; New India Insur 19; Tata Iron Ord 80; Tata Iron Defd 270; Tata Iron New Ord 70; Tata Iron New Defd 220; Tata Hydro 845; Tata Oil 92/8; Scindia 10.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	15th Nov.	m 10 39	27 1
		11 33a	28 11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	15th Nov	m 4 46	18 7
		4 50a	15 1

The Government of Madras have constituted a committee with Dewan Bahadur L.A. Govindaraghava Iyer as president to examine the necessity for an University for the Telugu districts of the Presidency, nature of the university, its jurisdiction, location, etc. The only official member included in the committee is the Director of Public Instruction.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

G. I. P. MURDER CASE.

TRIAL COMMENCES.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten and a Special Jury.

King-Emperor

vs.

(1) James Godwin Morris
(2) Edward Sherlock Donnison...Accused.

The trial of the accused in the above case for robbery and murder commenced before Mr. Justice Martin and a special Jury at 5 p.m., yesterday when the Advocate-General who appeared for the Crown, made his opening address to the Jury. At the outset Mr. Vicajee who appeared for Morris, described as European, claimed a mixed jury under S. 4-50 of the Criminal Procedure Code for his client. The application was granted The following gentlemen were then empanelled as a special jury to try the case.

Mr. A. Geddis, (Foreman); Mr. G. H. Cooke; Mr. Robert Carruthers; Mr. F. W. Cresswell; Mr. W. H. Lawless; Mr. K. H. McCormac; Mr. N. M. Morris; Mr. A. L. Covernton; Mr. Phillip Welman.

Three Indian jurors whose names were called out were challenged by Mr. Vicajee. Counsel for the defence.

The Advocate-General with Mr. O. Gorman appeared for the Crown Mr. Vicajee instructed by Mr. Gadkari and Mr. Mahale, pleaders, appeared for the first accused, Morris

Mr. Kemp appeared for the 2nd accused, Donnison.

His Lordship on taking his seat this morning said that if any member of the Common or Special Jury—had been put to the trouble of coming to court that morning he was exceedingly sorry. The Court officials were not to blame for it. One of the papers had persisted in inserting wrong advertisements with regard to the dates on which the jurors were required to be present. His Lordship then told the jurors that their presence will not be required until the 23rd of November. He would try and prevent the mistake from being repeated. If the reporter of the "Times of India" was in Court he should take notice of these erroneous statements which had caused a lot of unnecessary trouble and annoyance to busy business-men in Bombay.

The accused were charged with having on the 20th of July last in a railway carriage in the 13th down passenger train on G. I. P. Railway committed the murder of one Shantaram Wagle, a pay clerk in the service of G. I. P. Railway and his peon Madhu Sajun and robbed them of Rs. 32,000 and odd under sections 302 and 392 of the Indian Penal Code

The Advocate-General Sir Thomas Strangman in opening the case for the Crown said that Shantaram Balkrishna Wagle was a pay clerk in the employ of G. I. P. Railway and his peon Madhu Sajun left Bombay for Jubbulpore by an afternoon train on 20th of July last. Shantaram had with him more than 37,000 rupees, mostly in currency notes for distribution to pay to the employees in Loco Department of the Jubbulpore District. Both were alive and well when the train reached Igatpuri at the top of the Ghauts. At Pachora between 6 and 6-30 p.m. Shantaram and Madhu were found dead. Both had their hands and feet tied. Each had numerous wounds on the head, the wooden cash box had been broken open and Rs. 32,000 and odd found missing from it. The nature of injuries was such that death was inevitable in each case. The skull of Shantaram was broken to pieces. The substantial question for the jury would be whether the accused or either of them took part in the assault and robbery. If the jury came to the conclusion that they did, then the circumstances of the case were such, that they must also be found guilty of murder. There was a very large number of witnesses in the case but the facts as disclosed in evidence were very simple.

The learned Advocate-General then stated the facts in greater detail. He said that Shantaram was a pay-clerk. He left Bombay by 4 p.m. train on 21st July with his peon and took with him upwards of Rs. 37,000 for which he passed two receipts, one for 36,000 and odd rupees, and another for seven hundred and odd rupees, in the Company's books. He travelled in a special compartment with a case inside for the cash-box. Adjoining was another compartment in which the peon was.

The Advocate-General then detailed the composition of the train in which they travelled. Starting from the engine, there was first a waggon which was detached at Thana, then the carriage in which Shantaram and his peon travelled, then a first class carriage reserved for Hormusjee S. Panday, a Parsi pay-clerk of the Company, and several other carriages. There was one carriage which contained first class accommodation and that was No. 6. From the engine Panday saw Shantaram leaving the train at Kasara at the foot of the Ghants. At that station Panday's peon Dinkar joined Madhu to take meals together.

Both Shantaram and Madhu were alive and well. After leaving Igatpuri the train stopped at Devlali, Nasik and Mandmar, before it reached Pachora. At Pachora, Dinkar went to Madhu's compartment, looked in through the window, saw Madhu had his head broken, and his hands and feet tied and his mouth gagged. He went and knocked at the window of Shantaram's compartment and received no reply. He then went and called Panday who had the train detained. The station-master was called and also the police. The carriage was entered and it was found that both Madhu and Shantaram were dead. Each had received severe injuries on the head. There was blood lying about. The case was broken and the cash-box opened. The class was detached and information was given to all concerned. An inquest was then held and also a Panchnama made. At the inquest it was found that each of the deceased had received numerous wounds. Death in each case was due to fracture of the skull.

The first accused lived at Igatpuri with his father, who was an engine driver. He was without any occupation. The second accused Donnison was a motor engineer and was employed in the Bombay garage. Morris was arrested by Inspector Ring at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 3rd August. Morris after his arrest made a statement in consequence of which he was taken to Mandmar There he pointed out a spot in a nullah close to the Railway Station. The earth was removed by Morris with his foot and an umbrella and a bag was found in which there were a number of bundles of currency notes —29 thousand rupees in 29 bundles of 10 rupee notes each containing one hundred notes and other bundles containing five rupee notes, 15 notes of Rs. 100 each. In addition to these there was a memo in Shantaram's writing which contained a list of currency notes. The important thing was that the notes found corresponded with the notes disclosed in the memo. There was no doubt that the money found was the money of the Railway Company with which Shantaram was trusted to make the distribution. The first accused also pointed out a jemmy which was sticking out from the ground. It had marks of blood on it. It was sent to the Chemical Analyser who, however, reported that the quantity of blood was too small for him to ascertain whether the blood was human blood or animal blood.

This was in the early hours of the 4th of August. Donnison was arrested in Bombay at 8-30 in the evening of the same day. He was taken to Victoria Terminus *en route* to Devlali. At the station he made a statement in consequence of which certain clothes were recovered from the sea near the old coal depot near Apollo Bunder. On the 5th, the next day he made a long statement before Major Scrorton the cantonment Magistrate at Deviali. This statement was in the nature of a confession. It implicated not only himself but also Morrison. Under Evidence Act the confession could be used against both. All formalities required by the law in taking down the statement—and very stringent formalities they were, were strictly observed, so that the statement should not be made in pursuance of any pressure from the police.

The learned Counsel then read out the following statement made by Donnison before the Magistrate:

DONNISON'S STATEMENT.

"I came to know Morris about 8 months ago immediately after his arrival from England. About week after our meeting I heard from him about the last lot of money he robbed from the Customs. I saw Morris frequently after this and on the 17th of July I met Morris in his house at Byculla. I had gone there to settle about a motor-car he had sold. At this meeting we definitely settled to rob the pay-clerk who travels on the train. There was no intention whatever to commit any murder. I simply joined Jim Morris in this affair for the adventure. Then Jim Morris settled that I should catch the Passenger which leaves Bombay about 4-35 p.m. He had previously told me that he knew that the pay clerk travelled about the 19th, 20th or 21st of the month. I should leave by the train on either three dates. If the 19th train had one carriage I was to leave it, if the 20th train had one carriage I was to take it, so I left by this train on the 20th July and took a 1st class ticket to Nasik where I was to meet Morris on the station. Morris, however, met me at Deviali as he could not get accommodation at Nasik. He got into my compartment, I was wearing a khaki pair of pants and blue trousers underneath. I had on a blue coat belonging to the blue trousers. I took on the khaki pants and put them underneath the blue pants between Deviali and Nasik. I brought a smart jemmy with me which I now identify. It was intended to knock the pay-clerk unconscious, also the peon. Morris did not bring a weapon with him, and so he detached the leg of a table in the 1st class compartment. He also had a sheet with him which was torn into strips, to be used for the purpose of gagging the two men after they were unconscious. About three stations after Nasik we got out of the compartment and got on to the rear of the pay clerk's carriage. Jim Morris then opened the near side window on the door. I got in first and Morris followed. The peon was sleeping on the bench face upwards. Morris was the first to hit him with the table leg and kept on holding him while I tied his legs. At the first blow given by Morris the table leg smashed in half and I then gave him my jemmy. When the peon was silenced we went to the compartment where the pay clerk was asleep on his right side. I was the first to hit the pay clerk on the back of the head, as I did not hit hard enough he began to get up and groan, then I handed the jemmy to Morris and caught the pay-clerk by the throat while Morris hit him several times on the back of the head. In the struggle the pay-clerk rolled on the bench when he still groaned I then picked up his bedding and threw it over his head to smother the groans. In the meantime Morris had got hold of the keys and tried to open the safe but was unsuccessful. He then tried with the jemmy and this was unsuccessful. He came back and took charge of the pay-clerk. I then proceeded to break open the safe and managed to do so by the time the pay-clerk had been silenced Morris then came along and proceeded to inspect the cash. He advised that only the waterproof bag containing the notes would be of any use. We then went back to the pay clerk and put him on the bench and proceeded to gag him. Before we left him he was alive. I thought he would perhaps die. We then put out the light, picked up the bags of notes and went back into the peon's compartment. It was then that Morris warned me that we were near Manmad. Before we left the compartment I looked at the peon and could see him breathing. This compartment light was put out. We got through the window by which we entered picking up the broken table leg on the way. Just as we got under the carriage the train started slowing up at Manmad. There was a goods train on the off-side of the Passenger which started moving. We left the passenger and got underneath one of the goods waggons. This train shunted for about 500 yards down the line. We then jumped off and ran across two lines to the "Nala" where we buried the bags of notes. This was prior to midnight. We washed the blood off our hands in a pool of water. Here I threw the broken table leg away; also I cut to pieces the cap I was wearing. We came back to the station. I did not take any notes away but I do not know if Morris did. In the early hours of the morning we caught a passenger back from Manmad to Deviali. We arrived about 6-30 a.m. and went to the Coronation Hotel where Morris was stopping. I bathed and changed into Morris clothes except my boots. The clothes which both of us were wearing during the crime were stained with blood we made into a parcel which was posted by us at Deviali Post Office and was registered. The parcel was addressed to Mr. C. Davis who was working with me in the Bombay Garage. Morris and myself then saw the cricket match. We left at 4-30 and went to the station. We went half way together—we went off to the hotel, I went to the station. I caught the 1-20 p.m. mail. It was late and arrived Bombay about 6-15 p.m. The next day the parcel arrived which I had previously told Davis not to open. I opened the parcel, took out the clothes and put them in a suit case, which I took to the garage and left there. On the following night Mr. Davis and myself engaged a taxi and took the suit case with us to the right side of the Pilot's bungalow, where I tied the clothes in a bundle and tied a big stone to them and threw them into the sea. Davis was present he knew the crime had been committed. I made a false statement when the police first came down. I carried a six chamber revolver on me for which I have a license. The police have that revolver and license now. I had a water-proof coat and a white Ellwood topee with me which were behind in the first class compartment.

In this statement, Donnison subsequently made some corrections. He added that besides the jemmy Morrison had also a revolver which Donnison had lent him.

There was no mention of a knife in the statement but medical evidence would show that the wounds inflicted must have been inflicted by a sharp cutting instrument. And Donnison must have had a knife as he says that he cut his cap into pieces. As a matter of fact a large double-edged knife was found in Donnison's room.

On the 5th the police went to Davis and he took them to the old coal depot near the Cotton Green where the clothes were found. The Chemical Analyser detected blood on it but it was in too small a quantity for him to say whether the blood was human or animal blood.

In the Railway carriage in which the accused had travelled a legof the table in a first class compartment was found missing. On the 8th August Donnison took the police to Mandmar and showed him pieces of the leg close to the spot where the other things were found—also 20 pieces of cap and half a handkerchief. The Railway carriage was sent for and these pieces were found to correspond exactly with the missing leg.

The learned Counsel then went on to show how the confession of Donnison had been corroborated in most material particulars. 1st by the production of the notes which were identical notes also by the production of the jemmy, the broken table-leg, the pieces of the cap and the clothes which Donnison had thrown into the sea after they came down from Nasik.

Further corroboration came from Davis who was asked to join but refused. He knew that crime was contemplated and on reading the papers he knew that it was committed by Morrison and Donnison.

The Advocate-General continuing said that there would be evidence to show the movements of Morrison and Donnison on those days namely the 19th, 20th and 21st of July, before and after the offence.

The Advocate-General then read out the sections under which the accused were charged and said that looking to the weapons used by them and to the injuries inflicted, what other conclusion the jury could come to than that the accused intended to cause death.

Several witnesses for the Crown were then examined. The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON CLERK

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Chimanrao Pandurang Suie charged Valkunthrai Ambalal Desai for assault and insult on the 22nd of September last.

Mr. P. Godinho pleader appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Canuga, pleader.

The complainant examined by Mr. Godinho deposed that he was a Managing Clerk in the Swarajya Sabha. The accused was a captain of the Vigilance Committee.

Magistrate:—And who is the general? (Laughter).

Complainant—Nobody, sir.

Continuing complainant said the accused was connected with the All-India United Insurance Company.

Magistrate:—A very sound concern! (Laughter).

Continuing witness said that the accused wanted a room for the office accommodation of the Vigilance Committee and sent him a word that he wanted one of the rooms in the occupation of the Sabha. The witness, therefore, told the accused that some property belonging to the Sabha were in the room and told accused to make a written application which he would submit to the Secretary Mr. Sobani and that if he sanctioned, he would immediately give possession. Instead of doing this accused phoned to Mr. Sobani asking him to order the (witness) complainant to give him the room. Mr. Sobani on receiving the message called witness to his office. He went to Mr. Sobani and explained him that until accommodation was found to the furniture and other property lying in room he could not give it (room). Mr. Sobani asked witness to explain this to the accused and also to tell him that the room would be placed at his disposal as soon as he was able to do so. When the witness returned with this message to the accused, he (accused) abused him and called him "d——d" scoundrel and ordered him to leave his room Witness told him that he had come there with Mr. Sobani's message. The accused, therefore, became violent, got up from his chair and slapped witness on the left check. The accused then caught hold of the witness by neck, abused him and shoved him violently out of his office. The witness, therefore, went to Mr. Sobani and related the incident. Mr. Sobani told witnes to wait till he could get the accused on the phone. The accused came to Mr. Sobani's office shortly after. After some conversation Mr. J. B. Patel who was in the accused's office at the time of assault and insult was phoned, Mr. Sobani suggested that witness should apologise to the accused for his (witness) impertinence and Mr. Sobani would slap the accused. Witness did not acquiese in this arrangement.

Magistrate:—This is non-violent non-cooperation laughter). you cannot allow some body also to strike for you (laughter).

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga witness said that Mr. Patel was present at the time of the incident.

Mr. Kanuga:—At what stage Mr. Patel arrived?

Witness:—I do not know whether he was present there. He stated he will act as an arbitrator. Kazi had brought a message from one of the office bearers to hand over the keys to the accused. Witness refused to give because he was not instructed to do so by the Secretary. Mr. Sobani asked witness to apologise, but he did not do so.

Mr. J. B. Patel then in examination of Mr. Goodinho stated that he was a Secretary of the Vigilance Committee. He knew the complainant as well as the accused. Witness then described the incident and said that when Mr. Sobani volunteered to slap the accused, the complainant did not agree with the proposal.

Mr. Oomer Sobani then corroborated the first two witnesses and said that when the complainant complained to him against the accused he called him in his office. He told complainant that he should not have been rude to the accused. The accused too had as much authority as anybody else.

Magistrate:—Swarajya Sabha's property is common to all.

Continuing witness said, he asked complainant "shall I slap Desai"? to which he said "no." The complainant then said he would take accused to Court or get him assaulted by some "Mavalis."

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga witness said that Mr. Desai had not admitted in his presence that he had assaulted complainant..

After two more witnesses, viz:—Motilal and Kaji were examined who said they did not see assault or heard the accused abusing, the accused stated that he did not abuse or assault the complainant.

The Magistrate therefore discharged the accused remarking none of complainant's witnesses say that they saw the assault or heard abused. The accused was discharged.

Mr. Godinho:—All our witnesses are coming from the enemy's camp.

Mr. Kanuga:—No, that is not so.

A TYPIST IN TROUBLE.

A TREATENING LETTER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Tuesday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal D. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Khan Bahadur Cowasji J. Petigara, Superintendent of Police, C. I. D. charged Dhirshanker Prabhashanker Vohra, a typist in the Prince of Wales Museum, under Sections 506 and 507 of the Indian Penal Code, in that he conveyed a threat by an anonymous letter addresed to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, who was interested in H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, that he would kill the Prince. Mr. A. Finan, Police Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at Law. defended the accused.

At the outset Mr. Saher raised a point of law that no offence had been committed as H. E the Governor was not interested in H. R. H the Prince of Wales within the meaning of the Sections. In the words of the letter it was addressed to the "Governor-General of Bombay."

Mr. Finan said the question was whether the letter had caused alarm to H. E. the Governor. He submitted that it had caused alarm to His Excellency, otherwise he would not have taken action.

Mr. Saher said the letter was that of a mad man and therefore it was dangerous to treat the matter seriously. He did not know whether it was prevented from reaching the hands of H. E. the Governor.

Mr Finan: It went into His Excellency's hands

Mr. Saher again contended that H. E. the Governor was not interested in the Prince of Wales as intended by the Section. He was as much interested in him as one human being would feel interested in another human being.

The Magistrate:—H. E. the Governor is interested in the safety of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Finan: The letter is also addressed to the "Sanj Vartman and the "Hindustan" for publication.

Mr. Saher said that if the Magistrate held that H. E. the Governor was interested in H. R. H. the Prince of Wales then the section would apply.

The accused then pleaded guilty to the charge.

Mr. Petigara then gave his evidence. He said that on October 22, the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor sent him an anonymous letter for inquiry. Prior to that another letter, dated October 15 and addressed to the "Sanj Vartman" was received by the Commissioner of Police from the editor of that paper. From the envelopes he traced the letters to the accused and on searching his house he found three similar envelopes and foolscap papers similar to the two on which the letters were written. The accused made a statement to him and took him to the Prince of Wales Museum, where he pointed out two type-writers.

Mr. Saher declined to cross-examine the witness.

The letter was read in the Court. It was addressed to "H. E. the Governor-General of Bombay," the Viceroy of India, to every Englishman in India, and to the Prince of Wales who was coming for getting the money of India. It stated that the Prince should not come to India and that he (the writer) gave notice to the Governor of Bombay and the Viceroy that he had prepared ten bombs to kill the Prince. He threatened that he would go wherever the Prince went and take an opportunity to kill him; and added that H. E. then Governor might engage any detective he liked but he would throw a bomb at the Prince particularly in Bombay or Calcutta. He further stated that if they wanted to save the Prince he should be stopped from coming to India. In a post-script he said: If you promise to pay Rs. 9,87,65,43,210 in gold I will not kill him. But you are unable to pay me that sum and I will. Copy forwarded for information to the "Times of India," the "Bombay Chronicle," The "Sanj Vartman," the "Hindustan" and other papers."

Mr. Ramaswami Iyer a representative of the Remington Typewriting Company, said he had compared the typed letters with the types of the two machines before the Court, and they were found to be the same.

The accused said he had typed the letters. One of them was forwarded to H. E. the Governor. He had gone mad at that time. If he had not gone mad he would not have used those envelopes.

The Magistrate: Are you all right now?

The accused: Yes. If you will let me off, I will leave Bombay and go to my native place, and will never return to Bombay.

Mr Saher said no man of commonsense reading this letter would be seriously alarmed. They must take it in the humorous spirit in which it had been written. If there was no humour in it there was a good deal of folly in it.

The Magistrate: How long has the accused been with the Police, Mr. Petigara?

Mr. Petigara: Since the Diwali day.

The Magistrate: Has he shown any signs of mental derangement

Mr. Petigara: No.

Mr Saher said he did not say that the accused was mentally deranged.

A brothere of the accused who was in the Court said the accused had never shown signs of madness, nor did madnes run in his family.

Mr. Jayakar, the accused's superior in the Museum, said the accused had been working there for two months ,but he had never shown signs of mental derangement.

The Magistrate reserved his decision till to-day.

The following is the finding of His Worship:—

It is not necesary to discuss the evidence in this case because the accused has admitted having written the anonymous letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay which was received by His Excellency and sent down to the C. I. D. for taking action. The letter speaks for itself. It is an anonymous communication type-written and it conveys a threat of killing His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The threat is conveyed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The accused has pleaded guilty but on his behalf a point of law is raised which turns upon the question whether His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is interested in His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales within the meaning of Section 503, I. P. Code. Counsel on behalf of the accused has cited the case of Emperor vs. Manju Jivaji. I. L. R. XI Bombay P. 376. I have carefully gone through that case and I find that it is clearly distinguishable from the facts in this case. In that case one of the facts decided was that a Forest Officer was interested in one of his subordinates within the meaning of Section 503 I. P. Code. Here the fact is very different. There is no doubt that H. E. the Governor of this Presidency is very much interested in the safety and well-being of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Not only that but by the virtue of the office a direct obligation is cast upon him for the safety and well being of the Royal Visitor. Under these circumstances I have no doubt that he is a person interested within the meaning of Section 503 I. P. Code. In the letter injury is threatened to a person in whom the recipient of the threat is directly interested. I therefore find that the point attempted to be made by the counsel for the accused has no force The two envelopes in which the letters were forwarded one to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the other to the editor of "Sanj Vartman" were as enquiries show received by the accused containing two dividend warrants one from the Burmah Petroleum Company and the other from Killachand Devchand Mill and the accused used the same envelopes in forwarding the two letters and that was how he was traced. He was working as a temporary hand in the Prince of Wales Museum and the evidence of the typewriter expert Mr. Aiyer proves that the letters were both typed on these two typewriters which were in charge of the accused.

I convict the accused as the offence is clearly brought home to him. The accused says that in a temporary fit of madness he wrote the leter. I questioned Superintendent Petigara in whose custody the accused has been since his arrest on the 1st as well as his brother and his superior under whom he worked for about two months at the Prince of Wales Museum and they all say that the accused showed no signs of lunacy. In the Court before me he had also shown none. Therefore I have no reason to suspect that the accused is a lunatic. At the same time in passing I consider that the letter itself appears to be the work of distorted intellect though as a matter of fact the accused is not mad. It may be that what he has done is a small explosion, the result of lighted matches which are thrown about the country. Before concluding it is only fair to mention that Superintendent Petigara deserves very great praise for the quickness and ability with which within a very short time after the enquiries were placed in his hands he succeeded in tracing the accused.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer simple imprisonment for two months.

The other case against the accused of using false stamp was withdrawn.

A EUROPEAN'S LAPSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Prosecuting Inspector Finan charged Henry John Weeks an Assistant in Messrs. Hoare and Company in respect of theft of cloth to the value of Rs. 225.

Mr. C. P. Desai pleader defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the accused used to pass clothes in his Dress Suit case and was arrested on information given by one of the employees.

Mr. E. Broadbury, Manager, Hoare & Co., deposed that the accused was getting a salary of Rs. 440 per month and had a good character.

The accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Desai on behalf of the accused prayed for lenient sentence saying the accused was for monetary difficulty and had succumbed to temptation.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 125 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CASE AGAINST TICKET COLLECTORS

CASE COMPOUNDED.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, the two ticket collectors of Victoria Terminus Station, (1) A. X. Azvedo and (2) M. Hodgkinson appeared to answer the charge of causing hurt and abetment to Messrs. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensi and Jamnadas Gokuldas Nensi, the facts of which are already reported in these columns.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai with Mr. F. I. Nariman appeared for the complainants, while the accused were defended by Mr. M. B. Kolsker, Bar-at-Law.

On the case having come for hearing again there was a suggestion from his Worship for settlement this time with commendable success.

Accused tendered apology for the incident. Accused No. 1 paid Rs. 5 in charity which the complainant directed to the Tilak Swarajya Fund.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai also intimated to his Worship that Mr. Romer, Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway was going to degrade and transfer both the accused out of Bombay which step would stop local allowance of the accused and also it would affect their pocket.

His Worship in compounding the case warned the case to be of good behaviour in future.

BOMBAY SAMACHAR CHANGES HANDS

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Belgamwala appeared with Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader and declared himself as the publisher of the local Anglo-Vernacular newspaper the "Bombay Samachar" and that of the bi-weekly newspaper the "Lokmitra" as the keeper of the "Bombay Samachar" press at 117, Lohre Road.

Mr. Nariman explained that the declaration was due the change of hands in the proprietorship of the papers.

His Worship dispensed with the security.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Captain H. E. Kass reports to the police that he gave his motor cycle valued at Rs. 1,200 to S J. Magallan for repairs and for sale in September last. Magallan has since not found.

Mr W. L. Haskell reports to the police that in March last six cases containing pieces of fancy silk were stored in Messrs. Allen Bros.' godown at Nesbit Road and when checked on the 20th October seventeen pieces valued at Rs. 2,205 were found missing.

CORONER'S COURT.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Gulam alias Fakirkhan Monzam (22) whose body was found tied in a gunny bag from the tank of the Meyer Sassoon Mill on the 26th of September last under circumstances already reported.

The evidence showed that the deceased was a watchman in the mill but left it as he had a quarrel with the Jemadar. One Khan Jemadar and two suspects and two others were in the hut of the deceased on the night of the incident. The deceased asked for his pay Rs 48 from the Jemadar which he promised to give in the morning but the deceased insisted on having it at once. About 1 a.m. the first suspect came and took the witness Syed Ali Sayad to the Jemadar when he saw the deceased lying on the ground and the body was covered with cloth. Jemadar told him not to tell this to anybody.

Further hearing was adjourned.

O. & R. RLY. INCIDENT,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 9.

Replying to an interpellation in the U.P. Legislative Council to-day the Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad stated that total amount of compensation so far claimed by or on behalf of the victims of the recent railway accident on the O. and R. Railway, between Amroha and Chandnagar is Rs. 7,32,955. No compensation is paid up to now as the Railway is not liable.

To another interpellation the Home Member said Rs. 77,950 have so far been paid to the victims of collision at Mewanawadar in 1920.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th November, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal at Ambala and Hissar and in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is lower than usual at Rawalpindi and Delhi; night temperature is above normal at Rawalpindi and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Allahabad humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal or slightly lower than usual; night temperature is below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in exces in Sind and in defect at Bikaner. Day temperature is below and night temperature above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka and is nearly normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is lower than usual at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Night temperature is below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded and at Ratnagiri and Karwar humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below and night temperature above normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum and is nearly normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a fall of 0.54in of rain at Cochin. Skies are lightly clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula and fine clear weather prevails over the reporting area to the north of the latitude of Bombay. Night temperature is lower than usual in the south of the Central Provinces and in the eastern half of the Peninsula. A disturbance from the west is slightly affecting the weather in Sind and the Punjab.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except in the Punjab and the extreme south where a few falls of rain may occur.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th November 1921.

The storm in the Bay has moved in a north-easterly direction and is now about one hundred and fifty miles to the northwest of Diamond Island. It is apparently of great intensity and will probably cross the coast near Sandway within next twelve hours. The monsoon is fresh to strong over the Bay and Arakan coast. Elsewhere the weather has been practically dry in the Peninsula. A feeble western disturbance is affecting the North-West Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma excluding Tenasserim and the extreme north while a few falls have occurred in Bengal.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch; Rangoon two; Bassein, Diamond Island three; Kyaukpyu two; Akyab one; Minbu thre; Yamethin one and a half and Tinnevelly three-quarters.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 9.

S S Gamaria, Tobitt, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S E M Embiricos, Vicontises, Hamburg.
S S Sirena, Rodoslovich, Trieste.
S S Nevassa, Henderson, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Dunera for China.
Steamer British Sailor for Mahomerah.

S S Gamaria:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gamaria, 3232 tons, Captain S Tobitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S S E M Embiricos:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer E M Embiricos, 2946 tons, Captain J Vicontises, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Sirena:—The Lloyd Triestino Co's steamer Sirena, 2153 tons, Captain G Rodoslovich, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Nevassa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Nevassa, 5652 tons, Captain Henderson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 9.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—30 bales cow hides, Peermohamad Hassan; 3 bales sheep skins, H A Aminoff; 61 cwts rosin, Eastern Development Corps; 8½ cwts gum, H A Aminoff.

S S Devanha for London:—72 cwts Indian chutney, N K Jussawala.

S S Devanha for New York:—package or 80 lbs copra, Thos Cook and Son.

S S Mandala for London:—9 bales chrome leather.

S S Mandala for Hull:—5780 cwts cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Mandala for Ghent:—55 bales cotton, Sivanarayanan Ramanarayan; 50 bales cotton fly, Walmer and Co.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—100 bales cotton fly, Walmer and Co.

S S Buruholme for Antwerp:—53 cwts gum arabic, E Naoroji and Co.

S S Nevasa for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand.

S S Clanlidsay for Antwerp:—1500 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—55 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 1 cwt sultanas, F F Campbell and Co; 1560 cwts groundnut seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Massilia for New York:—500 cwts cloves, 140 cwts dry chillies, S Gordhan.

S S Massilia for Constantinople:—18 bales carpets, H S Md Shooshary.

S S Massilia for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—40 bales wool, V Madhavji and Sons; 75 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co; 240 maunds dried blood, Cox's Shipping Agency; 50 bales cotton, David J Sassoon; 45 cwts casein, H Corraneey and Co; 151 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co; 124 bales wool, C Ramsurp.

S S E S Embericos for Hamburg:—1 cwt sultanas, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe:—288 bundles cotton, N Fathally and Co; 829 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Dunera for Hongkong:—400 bales cotton grey twist, V Peermommad; 4½ cwts ivory, Kundalmal Ramlal; 1600 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Dunera for Shanghai:—510 bales cotton, 500 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co; 1100 bales cotton twist, 560 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 200 bales cotton, Walkart Bros; 1100 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 400 bales twists, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Tatsuno Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, K N Nathoo; 822 bales cotton, Toyo Menk Kaisha.

S S Tatsuno Maru for Yokkaichi:—63 bales cotton, Toyo Menk Kaisha.

S S Tatsuno Maru for Mogy:—500 bales cotton, Toyo Menk Kaisha.

S S Tatsuno Maru for Shangay:—1002 bales cotton, Toyo Menk Kaisha.

S S Tatsuno Maru for Hongkong:—13½ cwts storax liquid, H B Bhesania and Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 9.

S S British Sailor from Abaden, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—7433 tons liquid fuel, 1 case unknown, 1 case dates.

S S G M Embericos from Cardiff, Agents F F Campbell and Co:—8321 tons coal.

S S Sheaf Spear from Durban, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—3670 tons coal, 94 tons ske.

S S Clon Macwilliam from Adelaide, Agents James Finlay and Co:—110305 bags wheat.

S S Skuld from Bangkok, Agents F F Campbell and Co Ltd:—1205 pieces teak squares, 359 pieces teak planks, 67813 pieces 11993 bundles teak scantlings.

S S Karapara from Marseilles, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—7 cases clocks and watches, 2 packages cancells, 15 cases paper, 100 bags pyllitary roots, 2 cases perfumery, 10 cases robbins, 800 bags almonds, 1 case cotton embroidery.

BELGAUM NEWS.

EXHORTATION TO PREPARE FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 7.

The Belgaum public assembled yesterday in a meeting, when four thousand persons attended. The Ali Brothers and colleagues were congratulated and the audience was exhorted to make preparations for Civil Disobedience with given restrictions, and devote their energies spread of Charkha and Khadi. Mr. Karguppikar presided at the meeting.

Police Tammaji Govind Joshi announced resignation (picketing in town recommenced from the first instant. Each liquor shop here is watched by four police.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Nov, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr in.		29.899
Temperature of Air	.. ..	degrees	79.3
Wet Bulb Thermometeter	.. ..	"	72.2
Dew Point	.. .. ..	"	66.2
Relative humidity of Air	..	"	0.717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	.. .. ..	.. "	1.2
Maximum temperature of Air		... "	86.1
Minimum do do	.. ..	.. "	72.8
General direction of Wind		E,W,NNW.	
from midnight to midnight			
Movement of Wind do.		miles	84

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 12.

The s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting, Morarji Gouldas Hall, Cavel, 4 p.m.

Meeting to protest against the Back Bay Reclamation, M. Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

Domestic Current[illegible].

SILVER-WEDDING.

PARRETTO-D'CRUZ—At the church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Bombay, November 10th 1896, by the Rev. Fr. C. X. Rebello, Bruno Gerald Barretto, Government Telegraph, to Lucia Maria Antoinette, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Alexander D'Cruz.

BAND AT P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A F (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana today commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the city of Bombay will be held today the 10th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the office of the Committee at 375 Hornby Road, Fort.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

A vacancy having occurred on the board of delegates to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court on account of the death of Mr. Cawasji Dubash in Paris. Mr. Burjorji Sorabji N. Cooper stands as a candidate for the same. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Municipal Corporation and takes a very keen interest in the affairs of his community.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD.

It is hereby notified for the information of Members and Special Associate Members of the Association that non-fulfilment of the specific conditions of payment of their deposits and subscription fees as required by the Articles on or, before the due date shall invalidate their elections and such Members and Special Associate Members who fail to pay on, or before the 12th November 1921 shall not be permitted to file balance sheets with the Clearing House.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Thursday the 10th instant at 9 p.m. at Matunga G. I. P. Railway in the Congress Committee Compound "Srinivas Building", Mr. P. K. Menon, Secretary District Congress Committee Walkand and Messrs. B. F. Barucha and Dr. Savarkar and others will explain the great need of funds for relief in Malabar. Seats will be reserved for ladies All are requested to attend the meeting in pure Khaddar.

GIRGAON CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

In response to the requests of the public a weaving school and workshop have been started under the auspices of this Committee:

The school is at present located in the office premises, where instruction will be given by an expert weaver in all the processes of weaving and spinning from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The workshop is situated at Grant Road opposite the Post Office where handspun yarn brought by the public will be woven into cloth and returned to the party concerned, weaving charges being borne by the Congress Committee.

Those who want their own handspun warp and warf will have to bring at least 10 lbs. of 15 to 20 count yarn. Handspun yarn of lesser weight will be used only in weft, the warp being supplied by the Congress Committee, the cost of which will have to be said by the party concerned.

Such yarn should be brought to the Congress Office, Minerva Mansion, between 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

MANDVI D. C. COMMITTEE.

The general meeting of the Mandvi District Congress Committee was held on Sunday the 6th instant under the presidency of Dr. Jethalal V. Vora. The general and cash reports of the Committee were read and the meeting adopted them. Then was taken up the election of office-bearers and the Managing Committee. The following is the list of office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee as duly declared elected:—President: Seth Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani; Vice-Presidents: Seth Ahmed Haji Siddik Khatri; Seth Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta; Secretaries: Messrs. B. N. Melarsheri and D. K. Mehta; Treasurer: Mr. C. L. Lodaya; Members. Dr. Jethalal V. Vora and Velji Anandji Mehisheri; Messrs Champsi Dosabhai; Dulabhaji Keshavji Khetani; Dhirajlal Chhaganlal Modi; Alimahomed Haji Jakaria; Mahomedali Valiji Kothawala; Keshavji Jeram Thakkar; "Shada"; "Saddick"; Valji Ratansi Joshi; Mahomed Alum; Fidahusein Dawoodbhai Poonawala; Badrudin Abdulhusein; Mandlal Manekchand Shah; Jamnadas Amarchand Gandhi; Abdul Sakoor Salehmahomed, Nanabhai D. Upadhyay; Gulamhusein V. Derwji, Sidiji Kooverji Thakkar; "Manhar"; Karsandas Arjaria; Thakarsi Hirji Nensey; and Ramjanani Gangji Poonawala.

"BOYCOTT OF THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES."

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee to-day (Thursday) at 9-0 p.m. (S. T.) in Jain Mahajanwadi, Khadak, Mandvi. Shriyut Sankarlal G. Banker, Govindji Vasanji and Dr. Savarkar will deliver speeches re: "Boycott of the Visit of the Prince of Wales." Shriyut Khadikar, Editor "Lokmanya" has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League for the year 1920-21, will be held on Monday, the 14th, November, 1921, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Chartered Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business: 1. To adopt the annual Report for the year 1920-21. 2. To elect Managing Committee and Auditors for the year 1921-1922 and 3. Any other business that may be brought forward with the permission of the Chairman.

RAILWAY WORKSHOP'S NUISANCE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

The Committee considered a letter to Corporation dated the 1st of November 1921 from Mr. Moolraj Gokuldas Nensi, stating that opposite the compound of his property in Vatchraj Lane at Matunga, there is a workshop of the G. I. P. Railway and that the noise created by the hammering and other machines in the workshop at night prevents him and his family from getting any rest at night. Requesting that the Commissioner may be asked to take steps to prevent the work being carried on at night time in the workshop.

The Committee forwarded this matter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

AT DAKOR.

GRAND RECEPTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DAKOR, Nov. 6.

Dakor gave a right royal reception to Shree Shankaracharya on the 4th instant. The station platforms were crowded before the arrival of the train. It was the day for rejoicings for the Dakor public and neighbouring villages. Since the day Shree Shankaracharya was snatched away by the order of the Government to stand his trial Dakor wore a gloomy appearance and with a firm determination its people concentrated their attention on the Swadeshi programme. Thousands of visitors to the Ranchhodji Temple took it their religious duty to use no other cloth than khaddar in honour of the arrested Guru.

The carriage of Shree Shankaracharya was dragged through the streets by people in a large procession. When the procession approached the Mosque Shree Shankaracharya addressed the Mahomedans assuring them the support of the Hindus in their religious struggle which he said was as much that their Hindu brethren as of themselves.

SHANKARACHARYA & DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now the memorable Karachi trial of our seven Indian heroes is over. The "accused No. 6"—I mean His Holiness Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya Maharaj is acquitted and has received universal greeting from the people in general and the Hindu Community in particular. The people of Dakor, Ahmedabad Nadiad, Umreth etc. have honoured His Holiness with the greatest enthusiasm. The public from hundreds of platforms in the country have protested against the gratuitous and insulting remarks of the Director of Public Information against His Holiness whom a vast majority of the Hindus do revere as one of their greatest religious heads, i.e., Shri Shankaracharya. The Hindoos of Bombay have done the same thing in their meeting in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall. Now what prevents Mr. Gennings, the Director of Information, from withdrawing his remarks which were insulting to His Holiness and which wounded the religious feelings of us who are proud to be called Hindoos?—Yours, etc.

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

THE EXCELSIR THEATRE.

"TAILS UP."

"Tails Up" is quite in keeping with the usual run of revues, in as much that it is simply a combination of separate "turns" throughout the programme, nevertheless an excellent evening's entertainment.

We have been rather puzzled as to how the author arrived at the title "Tails Up." Perhaps he meant to convey to us the idea, that before arriving at it, he was obliged to "tosh up" for it. At any rate we'll leave it at that. From what we can gather scene one. The cab shelter is the author's excuse for the rest of the revue. The following numbers occur thus.

Scene two, Item one, "The Park", a very sparkling number. Joan Penrose sings "The Twinkle in her Eye." The girls ably support her. Item two "The Special Constable", a pre-war number of course. A display of keen rivalry between the real policeman. Tom Scott, and The Special, Jack Crichton, Honours even. Item three. "Peter Pan", a delightful number in which Madeline Rossiter is the centre of attraction, supported by the girls.

Scene three, Dan Mansfield discourses on "Love." No comment is necessary.

Scene four, "A Melange of Mirth and Melody." Grace Barry and Tom Scott, a very pleasing number, spoilt somewhat, by one of Bombay's chota sahibs attempting to "bird" this number.

We might suggest before passports are issued over the other side to certain of these "gentlemen" enquiries should be made as to their social status.

Scene five, "Whyld Thymme", a charming little number featuring Dolly Prince and Eric Masters.

Scene six. "The Cab Shelter" again.

Scene seven, "The Interlectual Sergeant-Major" Tom Scott, Dan Mansfield, Jack Crichton, Adrian Ross, and Joan Penrose.

We think this quite the most laughable number of the evening. A question we should very much like answered though, is. If the bad language used here was embodied in the original score, if so, what does the author think of "Pygmallion." If it wasn't, was it an attempt of Jack Crichton's to cater for the taste, of a certain section of the European community?

Scene eight, "Any Little Thing" Madeline Rossiter and Eric Masters.

Scene nine. "Tails Up" Dolly Prince and full company, a very catchy item charmingly rendered. After which the usual interval occurred. Resuming we have eight more scenes on the programme. To comment separately on these, time will not allow. We will speak of them as a whole, and conclude by saying the second half of an excellent programme brought successfully to a close another Bandman production, and we hope it will not be the last before the Bandman season terminates.

ARMISTICE DAY.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has this year again expressed a wish that throughout the Empire the third anniversary of the armistice should be marked by a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m. railway time on the 11th November.

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City. At 11 a.m. Railway time guns will be fired at Colaba, near the Gymkhana ground and near Grant Road Station For the North of the Island certain Mills will be asked to blow a prolonged blast on their syrens. On the tramway system Cars will be stopped. On these signals it is hoped that all locomotion, movement in streets, in factories, schools, offices, will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay confidently appeals to all organisations controlling labour and shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wish and to assist in making impressive this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen.

On the 5th instant, Athni people assembled in a public meeting. They congratulated the Ali Brothers and their colleagues and Mr. Deshabhakar. Tthe affirmed unanimously the Working Committee's resolution.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your morning contemporary published on Saturday the cablegram "Times" (London) special service" to the effect that the London "Times" was of opinion that Britain should now intervene and bring about a truce between Angora and Greece. It was also reported that the great London journal was of opinion that the Kemalists truly represented the Turkish nation and that the Government at Constantinople was only a puppet Government. The London "Times" " opinion was heartily endorsed by the "Times of India" in a leaderette of the same date.

Now let us have a little retrospect and revive our memory a bit. When Mustafa Kemal Pasha separated from Constantinople and established himself in Angora, the "Times of India" more than once denounced his action as "free booting and brigandage." Strange it is, now that the same man, after his victories over the Greeks, is recognised as the fit person to negotiate with by the high Powers. History repeats itself. Shivaji was called a mountain-rat and a freebooter. Later on his reputation was established as a King and Soldier.

This clearly shows the Western mentality. Any patriotic effort is first denounced as sedition, treason, free-booting and brigandage. Subsequently, however, these same vices turn out to be virtues, when military success is achieved by the former offenders of Western thought. It, therefore, logically follows that Western minds, especially like those resembling the "Times of India" writer are believers in the doctrine of "Might is Right." How inconsistent it is with their loud outcries against German Militarism during and after the war? It, therefore, well behoves all patriotic Indian Nationalists to treat the offensive remarks of such rabid journals with supreme contempt. Good results are bound to have a change for the better in the opinion of such people in the long run.—Yours, etc.,

J. H. O.

MATRICULATION ENGLISH TEXT-BOOKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter which appears in to-day's issue of "The Chronicle" under the above heading. The writer conceals his identity behind the signature "Scrutator." In choosing a pseudonym he acted wisely, for had he used his own name a libel action would have resulted; but his choice of names was not so wise, since clearly he has taken no trouble to find out the truth, or if he has, he has taken pains to conceal it.

The facts are these. The Joint Board prescribed for the current year's examination.

(1) Poetical Selections (Non Copyright).

(2) Mrs. Gaskell's Moorland Cottage (Non Copyright).

(3) From "English Prose, Narrative, Descriptive and Dramatic," by H. A. Treble (World's Classics Edition), seventeen pieces.

The seventeen pieces from (3) formed just a quarter of the whole volume which costs Rs. 2-4. The Oxford University Press published the whole Joint Board Course in one volume of 408 pages with copious notes for Rs. 3-6. The notes were by an Indian Professor. Had this volume not been published, the student would have paid Rs. 2-4 for the World's Classics Edition of the English Prose Selection of which he required only one quarter, leaving him one rupee two annas to buy the Poetry Selections and Moorland Cottage if he was to get his whole course of study in separate volumes for even the same price as we charged for the single volume. Of course it couldn't be done, and assuming that we had not published the complete course in one volume, the student would have been forced to pay in the neighbourhood of Rs. 5 for his text books. Separate volumes of Moorland Cottage and the Poetry Selections priced at Re. 1-4 and Re. 1-8 were brought to our notice.

There was never any question of "compelling students to purchase other books along with it" (i.e. the Prose Selection). For a short time that particular volume of the World's Classics was out of stock as it was reprinting in England but as long as we had stock any student could purchase it through the bookseller.

The badly printed and scandalously annotated text books which do appear are a curse to education, and we are well aware that in giving the student a well annotated, well printed book at a fair price,, we are meeting the wishes of the Joint Board. Text books are set with far too much consideration for the name of the publisher attached to it. When books are set on their merits regardless of the publishers' name, education in India will have made a stride in the right direction. "Scrutators" 'and what is the Joint Board doing in matters like this? Is it not their duty to see that, when they *favour* a firm of publishers by prescribing a publication of theirs . . . . ." The Italics are mine. "Scrutator" is in my opinion insulting the Joint Board. The Joint Board if they knew their business set our English Prose Selections because they thought them suitable and not because the Oxford University Press published them. Certainly we did not regard the prescription as a favour.

With apologies for trespassing on your valuable space.—Yours, etc.,

G. F. J. CUMBERLEGE,
Manager in India Oxford University Press.
Nov. 4.

FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

A big fire broke out early this morning in Jagu Babu's bazar in Bhawanipur. The fire originated in a sweetmeat shop with mat walls and soon spread to the neighbouring shops containing ghee, rice and vegitables. Damage is estimated at forty thousand rupees.

REFORMS AND PUBLIC SERVENTS.

SCHEME OF SPECIAL TERMS FOR RETIREMENT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 8.

The Government of India have issued an extraordinary gazette announcing the scheme of the Secretary of State in Council regarding special terms for those public servants who in consequence of the introduction of Constitutional Reforms wish to retire prematurely and whose applications are accepted by the Secretary of State in Council. In framing these terms the object aimed at has been to secure as just a means as can be devised between an offer which is open to criticism that a few of those in whose interests it is made can afford to avail themselves of and one so liberal as to seem unfair to those who are willing to remain and play their part in the new order and while duly recognising claims of the loyal and meritorious service which might have continued both to public advantage and to the increasing credit of the officer himself. But as the recent constitutional changes have not altered condition of service in central government so as to justify relaxation of rules governing retirement and pension of officers employed under it and pending any further constitutional developments affecting character of central government applications for permission to retire prematurely will be considered only if received from the officers who.

(1) Are members of following services:—(a) Indian Civil Service (b) Indian Police Service. (c) Indian Forest Service (d) Indian Educational Service. (e) Indian Agricultural Service. (f) Indian Service of Engineers. (g) Imperial Branch of Civil Vet. Dept. (h) Officers of Indian Med. Service in Civil Service (i) Military and other officers holding posts other than listed posts borne on provincial cadres of any of above who mentioned services, and (j) Are not permanently employed under Government of India that is officers who will not serve in future under a provincial government and arrived in India for the first time after joining the service in question on a date antecedent to 1st January 1921, the Act of 1919, having become law a few days before this date. All such applications must reach local governments before the 31st March 1924, and in case of Burma up to a date extending beyond 31st March 1924.

After these preliminary observations the resolution lays down the scheme in respect of proportionate pension admissible, gratuity, leave, and Indian Civil Service family pension.

ENCOURAGING INDIAN TALENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 8th instant you have thought it right to comment on what you call the "unpatriotic attitude" of some of the Indian members of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust. In referring to myself you seem to think that I am of the opinion that the Trust should be free to give everything that the European employees demand and no Indian should expect any encouragement. Whether it be in the Improvement Trust or the Port Trust or the Municipality on which bodies I have the honour to serve, I have consistently supported the candidature of an Indian if he possessed qualifications equal to that of his European competitor. I am not for supporting an Indian's candidature just because he happens to be an Indian. In fact the fight I have at times put up on behalf of Indians both in the Improvement Trust and in the Port Trust has not proved acceptable to some of my colleagues.

In regard to Mr. Prabhawalker it was not a case as you state of opposing the proposal to promote an Indian Engineer to the grade of the European staff. The real point was whether the Trust should create an additional post in the permanent establishment on a pay of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 and thus create a recurring charge solely with a view to induce Mr. Prabhwalker to remain in their service.

Mr. Prabhwalker has indeed been dealt with very liberally by the Improvement Trust. He joined this body fifteen years ago in 1906 on Rs. 100 per mensem as Sub-Overseer. By September 1919 in thirteen years time, he was made senior Assistant Engineer in the grade of Rs. 650 to Rs. 1,200. He drew Rs. 650 for only a few months because from April 1920 he was allowed to draw his salary at Rs. 800 in the same grade and from April this year he is receiving Rs. 850. As he was likely to get an appointment with the Development Directorate he sent in an ultimatum that if the Trust did not give him a start of Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,500 he would resign. He as it were held a pistol at the heads of his employers and it was this attitude that some of the Trustees including myself strongly objected to.

The Chairman stated that Mr. Prabhawalker has experience of concrete work and it may be difficult to replace him by an Indian Engineer with similar experience of this kind of work. I then observed that in that event we would appoint a European Engineer rather than put up with threats from subordinates of the kind such as Mr. Prabhawalker had chosen to give and thereby encourage others to follow his example. I doubt if any large employer of labour under similar circumstances would act otherwise.

It is absolutely incorrect to suggest that any of the Trustees wish to keep down Mr. Prabhawalker just because he happens to be an Indian. I personally do not know him but I am almost certain that no other employee of the Improvement Trust has been advanced as rapidly as this Indian Engineer. He might easily have waited till there was the first vacancy in the Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 grade and judging from the manner in which the Trustees have specially favoured him in the past he might perhaps be equally favoured in the future.—Yours, etc.

PHEROZE C. SETHNA.

MEDICAL STUDENTS STRANDED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We beg to draw your kind attention to the following:—

Exactly a year and a half ago (i.e. in June 1920) a trouble had arisen when several students who passed their Preliminary Scientific Examination from Arts Colleges were refused admission as 2nd year juniors in the Grant Medical College. The just cause of these students was taken up in your esteemed paper; and, the University having arranged matters, the students concerned were admitted without delay. Since then admission as second year juniors was allowed in the Grant College to all who passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination in October 1920 and in June 1921, no matter whether they belonged to colleges other than the Grant College.

This October, 90 students in all have passed the P. Sc. Of these 31 are from the Grant College itself, the rest 59 from other colleges. The former 31 are allowed to proceed as 2nd year juniors this November; whereas the latter 59 are given to understand that "there are no admissions this November to this (Grant Medical) College", and that we "must apply for admission in June 1922"!

In the Inter M. B. B. S. examination 105 students passed out this October. Cannot the 90 that passed the P. Sc. easily step into the place whence 105 have vacated? And, why, above all, should the 59 students (i.e. all those from other colleges) be thrown out, and stranded, perhaps indefinitely, for admission to these in next June even is not at all guaranteed.

We are thus in danger of losing one whole term quite unnecessarily, in the first place; we are also in danger of being stranded in the way indefinitely, as the Grant Medical College is the only college of its kind in the Bombay Presidency, at present.

The refusal is as sudden as it is strange, since all the students concerned have not turned up as yet, probably because they labour under the belief that admission in the Grant College as 2nd year juniors is as open as usual.

We earnestly call upon the University to do the needful. We fervently hope to earn your sympathy for our cause. In the clear light of reason something must be done to avert the drastic and repulsive attitude of authorities concerned.—Yours, etc.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

WHO SPEAKS FOR INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have allowed Mr. Rao room in your columns to question the claim of the National Congress and the necessity of punishing the Punjab official offenders. The latter matter puts Mr. Rao almost on a level with Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarny. The former question need be answered for various reasons.

Mr. Rao asks:—"Has the Congress membership gone beyond a crore?" As if an organisation of a purely *voluntary* character claiming as its members a crore out of thirty crores cannot be said to be representative of them! The National Congress claimed to represent India even when the membership was a scanty few thousand and it occurred to nobody outside the official or the Anglo-Indian world to question its claim. And now when the organisation has a crore of members, a Mr. Rao challenges its claim! Of course, the Congress cannot claim to speak for those who disown it. But a few Moderates who dare not face the people in public meetings remaining out cannot deprive the Congress of its representative character. In no country is there any body politic that represents a consensus. All representatives are representatives of the majority. Really that principle is so elementary that one who cannot digest it should not trouble himself with public questions. I should recommend to Mr. Rao the statement of the Home Member Sir William Vincent, that the august body claiming to make all sorts of laws for twenty-two crores of Indians and to tax all of them viz. the Indian Legislative Assembly, represents between eighteen and nineteen thousand out of twenty-two crores. When an Assembly representing hardly one in ten thousand can claim to make laws for and tax the country, how many times superior claim has a body that represents one in thirty That is a matter of simple arithmetic and I should recommend to Mr. Rao that much mathematical exercise. Mathematics has always got a steadying influence.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

BOYCOTT OF PRINCE'S VISIT

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya hall at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on the 11th instant in connection with the boycott of the visit of the Prince of Wales, when Messrs. V. J. Patel, Bharucha, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, and others will speak. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

The annual meeting of the Patna University Senate will be held on the 25th instant in which the formation of the University Corps will be considered.

In the excavations of the 'Nalanda site a new monastery has been discovered and a valuable plate with an inscription is found.

SPORTING NEWS.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

THE PRESIDENCY TEAM.

The Presidency Selection Committee met on Tuesday evening and chose sixteen players, from whom the final selection will be made later, It will be seen that C B. Fry, Hirst and Rhodes, all All-England cricketers, and A. L. Hosie, the Hampshire cricketer who did quite well in the season just closed, have been selected, and if they consent to play the Presidency team will be a very strong one. Those selected are:—

F. G. Travers (capt.).
Capt. J. H. Parsons.
W. H. Cummings.
J. C. Brookes.
A. L. Hosie.
C. B. Fry.
G. Hirst.
W. Rhodes.
Greenfield.
Capt. Beart.
F. M. Garnett.
F. F. Stileman.
W. J. Cullen.
Major V. W. Brett.
Major E. D. Tillard.
J. K. Boyd.

CRICKET IN C. P.

PARSIS V. MAHOMEDANS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 8.

In the C. P. and Berar Quadrangular Cricket Tournament (Parsees versus Mahomedans) Muhammedans completely collapsed. The tournament commenced yesterday at 10/30 a.m. There was a fairly large attendance of visitors and it seemed that teams were confident of giving a good account of themselves to the spectators. Mr. Bright, the Hon. Secretary, had taken great pains to make the tournament a great success. Mr. Dastur was Parsis Captain, Mr. Khan being captain for the Muhammedans.

The Muhammedans were the first to go in for bat. Their batting in the first innings was a great failure. They scored 97 runs in all. The Parsi bowler Mr. Driver took five wickets for 51 and Dastur 4 wickets for 24 runs. Mr. Ansari played well in the 1st innings and scored 22.

The Parsis in their 1st Innings scored 277 and Driver alone contributed 133. He was missed at the slip when he scored only 5. Muhammedans were dispirited in not having a good wicket keeper. Parsees took 1½ hours to score from 40 to 50. Ansari caught Driver in the long sum though it was hard and difficult. K. M. Khan took 6 wickets for 73 runs.

The Muhammedans began the 2nd Innings at 11-45 to-day. Haziz and Ansari were first to go. Hafiz was bowled for two. Ansari played a dashing game and scored 19 runs in 12 minutes but was caught on the leg. Mr. Khan Captain made a good stand and scored 39 but his partner Yusaf being over anxious to take easy runs spoiled the game and Khan was run out. Muhammadans scored in all in the 2nd innings 149 and thus were defeated by 1 innings and 31 runs Hindus versus Europeans commence, their play on the 10th instant.

PRINCE & QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

MORE PROTEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, We were pleased to read in your issue of the 6th inst. the letter signed by Mr. Laxmidas Raojee Tairsee and others re the Prince and the Quadrangular Tournament. We were also thinking of taking a similar course, as we feel it inconsistent with our self respect as Indians to participate in a function which is avowed by of a political significance.

We are all lovers of cricket, and however much our desire to witness the matches, we feel this is not the time for it.

We have great pleasure in forwarding to you herewith the sum of Rs. 32/- being the amount we were to have spent in purchasing a right of admission to the Hindoo Shamiana. We should like the amount to be forwarded to the Congress Malabar Relief Fund.—Yours, etc.,

Vallabhdas B. Sawcastri,
Veajlal V. Jhaveri,
Jeshanker Lallubhai Mehta,
Harilal V. Jhaveri,
Harkisandas Lakhmidas,
Karsundas Laxmidas Mody,
Chandulal B. Mapara,
Darjarram V. Mehta,
Ratansey Dukarove,
Govind A. Nadkarni,
Devidas Damodar.

Enclo:—Rs. 32/- by cheque on Central Bank.

DEATH OF MOTHER OF MAHARAJA OF NABHA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 9.

Her Highness Shreemati Jasmerkuarji, mother of Maharaja Malavendra of Nabha passed away peacefully at Nabha at 6-17 a.m. on the 29th of October last at the age of 64 years in the presence of her only son and grandchildren and other members of the royal family. The cremation ceremony was attended by a large concourse of people. Her death is deeply regretted by every one in the State. Thick gloom been cast on city and all business suspended. The venerable lady was loved by all people for her various acts of kindness and charity.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, November 10, 1921.

UNHAPPY MALABAR.

Full three and a half months have passed since the disturbances in Malabar began and it is still difficult to foretell in how many weeks or months quiet would be restored in that unhappy district. The entire district is under martial law and one can easily imagine the hardships and sufferings which the people, wholly unconcerned in the riots, have to undergo. In the meanwhile, Moplahs by hundreds have been court-martialled and sentenced, among whom are several who have been awarded capital sentences. Not all of these latter have been found guilty of actual murder. As in the case of Ali Musaliar, there are some who have been sentenced to be hanged for "waging war against the King." We do not know in how many cases the accused pleaded not guilty, but we know that some at least among them, including Kunni Kadar and Ali Musalier, did plead not guilty and make an elaborate defence to show that they were innocent of the crime alleged against them.

The courts which tried them were Special Tribunals and from their bitter experience of the administration of "justice" during the Martial Law regime, the people of this country have sufficient reason to feel suspicious of the correctness of the findings of these Tribunals as well as the appropriateness of the punishment awarded in each case. We know that a person like Lala Harkishenlal was convicted two years ago by a Punjab Tribunal of having "waged war against the King," and was sentenced to transportation for life and that to-day he is an honoured Minister and colleague of the Governor of the Punjab. From the evidence before them many of the countrymen of Mr. Kunni Kader do not think that he had been guilty of an offence graver than that which Lala Harkishenlal was guilty of prior to his trial. In these circumstances is it not natural that the public should demand that the sentences, especially the extreme ones, which have been awarded by the Malabar Tribunals, should be subjected to revision before they are executed? The death sentences, especially, ought to be suspended and the fullest latitude should be allowed for appeal and revision, as there is every likelihood of the miscarriage of justice in their case. The faith of the people of this country in the purity and integrity of justice has already been rudely shaken. Savageness of punishment, intended more for purposes of creating "impressions" than for securing the ends of justice, is not calculated to enhance the prestige of justice in the eyes of the public. On the other hand, it will make the public still further despair of seeing real justice dispensed as between the "rulers" and the "ruled."

But, even apart from this consideration, there is another which ought to weigh with those anxious to restore tranquility in the district. One thing about the Moplahs will be conceded by even their bitterest enemies and that is their utter disregard of death. When fugitives from law, ready surrender was almost unknown among them till but recenly and when more light is shed on the facts of the present disturbances, it will certainly be seen that many had committed suicide or had been done away with by their comrades rather than fall into the hands of the Government forces. In these circumstances death sentences will not cow down the Moplah rebels still at large. On the other hand, such sentences will make them only more ferocious. Indeed, we have actually seen Moplah ferocity increase with the severity of the sentences imposed on their comrades. The executions will only make the Moplahs more desperate and goad them to deal more severely with those whom they suspect of spying on or betraying them. That is not the way of securing an early pacification of the district. The authorities, therefore, would be well advised to suspend the execution of all capital sentences.

A VITAL FORCE.

We have referred, on a previous occasion, to the part which the co-operative movement, organised and controlled by the people, can play in the reorganisation of our rural life. Among the urban classes, too, there is ample scope for work. The problem of high prices and the problem of housing perplex every town-dweller, and in the solution of both these problems co-operation will afford much assistance. In England, particularly, workmen have combined in co-operative stores to obtain a control over the system of distribution, and in other European countries it is with the aid of co-operative stores that the profiteering tendencies of the shop-keeper have been thwarted. It has to be realized that a similar movement must take its rise in India to supplant the existing anti-social agency for the distribution of food-stuffs, and other necessaries of life and that the organization of the consumers' movement should be looked upon as a branch of the movement of national reconstruction. There are only 89 stores in the Presidency, the movement having been retarded by the closing of the Wholesale Agency intended to assist the stores in obtaining supplies. The Wholesale was organized last year in consultation with Mr. Rothfeld's predecessor, though Mr. Rothfeld now writes that "the very concept of it is beyond the capacity of the existng stores to realize." There were 29 housing societies with a membership of 3,295. There were 5 in Karachi, 4 in Dharwar, 1 in Ahmednagar and the remaining in Bombay. Under the present regime this very valuable development has been hampered, legal difficulties have been raised and the members of the society are described as lacking in co-operative spirit, but animated by a desire to acquire houses cheaply and quickly. And this at a time most favourable for the further growth of the movement, when Government should be anxious to relieve the congestion and insanitary conditions in the cities and important towns of the Presidency. Finally, there is the development of urban credit among the small traders, petty merchants, artisans and other classes residing in towns and cities. In these days of large-scale organization, monopolies and trusts, the small merchant, trader or artisan, who often performs a useful function in society, is sure to be weeded out unless he can obtain financial facilities. As commercial banks do not cater for his needs it is only through co-operative organization that he can be assisted. It is this useful work as also the equally useful work of popularizing credit instruments, that the urban banks in the Presidency have undertaken to perform.

For the propagation of the movement a body has been created called the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, the membership of which consists of individuals as well as co-operative societies. The hope has been held out that the Institute will play an ever-growing part in the direction of the policy of the co-operative movement in this Presidency. But the effect of its influence is not evident from Mr. Rothfield's latest Report which conveys an impression that the policy is governed more by by his own opinions and prejudices than by the view of responsible co-operators. To take a striking instance, Mr. Rothfeld, in trying to argue that it is undesirable to redeem the debts of the Deccan ryots, seems to suggest, against the opinions of all his predecessors and all unofficial co-operators, that the starting of co-operative societies among the Deccan ryots was a mistake, and that the granting of loans to such societies whose repayment is uncertain was ill-advised. As this is tantamount to a confession of failure, though really there is no question of failure if debts are redeemed and a policy of development undertaken, one wonders if under the present auspices the co-operative movement as we know it has any chances of prospering.

Finally, it is to be regretted that Mr. Rothfeld has departed from the policy of the leaders of the co-operative movement in most countries to abstain from the discussion or propagation of matters of political or religious controversy in relation to co-operative societies. Without any substratum of truth, Mr. Rothfeld has attributed lack of progress, or increase in corruption to the political movement he represents as being in sharp conflict with the purposes and ideals that underlie co-operation. He holds non-co-operators as being responsible for bringing about a state of moral disorder in the Presidency and creating a breach in the feelings of solidarity, a breach which no other co-operators, however, appear to have noticed. He has grossly misrepresented the attitude of Bai Anasuya Sarabhai and her co-workers in Ahmedabad in refusing the Government grant for co-operative housing in response to the appeal of the Congress—suggesting that the "promoters seem to have been persuaded that good housing would be detrimental (*sic*)." Mr. Rothfeld also imports sectarian differences and saddles members of highly-placed castes (presumably Brahmins) with the responsibility for corruption and misuse of power, and indulges in the very sweeping generalization that the educated and the powerful in small villages have misused the funds of these societies, committed frauds and embezzlement and caused a breach in the feelings of solidarity. Whether Mr. Rothfeld deserves censure for such sentiments, which must cause bitterness and ill-feeling, we leave his superiors to judge. Nor are we concerned about his continuing to remain as Registrar. But those interested in the cooperative movement owe it to themselves and to the good name of the movement to stand out boldly for their right to control the policy of the movement, unfettered by the passing whims of persons whom Government choose to appoint as Registrars. It is only when co-operative workers really control its development that the movement can be stripped of its objectionable features, that it will gather a momentum unwitnessed hitherto and become a vital force in the reconstruction of the social and economic life of the nation.

Notes of the Day.

India's "Representative."

Under the caption "Another Adly Pasha," the "Daily Herald" publishes the following paragraph:—

"India is to be represented at Washington by Mr. Srinivasa Shastri—at least, he is to be the native Indian present. If you want to know whom he represents look in the Blue-Book just issued by the India Office. "Men like Mr. Shastri and Mr. Chintamani. . . . who stood firmly upon the solid ground of statesmanship and moderation, lacked the glamour with which popular sentiment invested those who turned their energies rather to criticism of the bureaucracy than to constructive work for India." Popular sentiment is behind someone else, but Mr. Shastri "represents" India. Ah! Just so."

The Prince and Students.

A B.A. student writes to us:—

"Sir,—it is announced that the Prince will receive an address from the students at the University, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 10-45 a.m. Now Sir, I beg to tell you that we as students have not at all been consulted in the matter, so how can the address be given in the name of the students. Our Indian National Congress has asked us to boycott the Princes visit as the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs are not yet redressed. Besides the humiliation of the students in the Punjab is still fresh in our minds. The authorities concerned are doing their work in secret without letting the students in whose name the address is to be given, know anything. The authorities must be knowing full well that a majority of the students are against giving any address to the Prince who is simply a tool in the hands of the bureaucrats. So I hope that the students will make it a point not to attend that function and let the address given from empty benches. If necessary, the students will be well advised to hold a meeting of the students to protest against the address being given in the name of the students without being at all consuited with them in the matter."

We have received numerous letters from students on this subject, of which this one is a type. We fully endorse the sentiments and the views expressed. The action of the authorities is characteristic. But there is an effective remedy in the hands of the students. Not only should they protest, but translate their protest into action by boycotting the function of presenting the address as well as others connected with the Prince's visit.

Mr. Yakub Hasan.

"New India" writes:—"Mr. Yakub Hasan has set a model of dignity and courage in his speech in his own defence in the Magistrate's Court in Tanjore. He did not challenge the accuracy of his speech as reported; he did not withdraw it, nor modify it. He quietly repeated the Viceroy's declaration that only speeches inciting to violence would be prosecuted, and pointed out that he had steadily urged non-violence, and had declared that violence would frustrate the establishment of Swaraj. Under the Indian law almost any political speech advocating complete Responsible Government can technically be brought in as seditious, but Lord Reading put the English view on sedition, and that has been acted on for a considerable time. In consonance with this, the Ali Brothers were not prosecuted for sedition at their trial, as the Judge pointed out."

But evidently "the English view on sedition" is regarded as obsolete in our progressive British courts in this country—*pace* the solemn declaration of ex-Lord Chief Justice of England. Here the Judiciary is the hand-maid of the Executive. And so Mr. Yakub Hasan goes to jail . . .

Lord Sinha.

There appears to be every likelihood that Lord Sinha will shortly resign the Governorship of Behar and Orissa, as he has been in poor health for the past few months. Though, as a reliable Chhapra correspondent stated in this journal yesterday, Lord Sinha is not personally disliked in the province, he has done nothing striking or particularly beneficial for the people over whom he "rules" to evoke in them genuine sentiments of gratitude or affection. On the other hand, his ready surrender to the European planters' clamour for repression and his tame acquiescence in the bureaucratic tinkering with his Council, have shown him to be a weak ruler. From his record of governorship one feels it difficult to resist the conclusion that he was a wrong man in the box. He would have shone much more brilliantly on the judicial bench. If, indeed, Lord Sinha is desirous of retiring for good from this present post, the question of his successorship is bound to prove a ticklish job to the king-makers of Simla and London. Sir William Vincent is said to be in the running, as he will be, as a matter of course, on account of his seniority in the service, whenever a vacancy occurs in the minor provinces. But, we do not think that it will be sought, for the present at least, to appoint a European as a successor to Lord Sinha, seeing that the bureaucracy has been making much capital out of the fact that under the Reform Scheme one of the provinces has been placed under an Indian. Mr. Shafi's name has been mentioned in connection with the successorship, but unless Lord Reading is determined to have a puppet installed in the place of Lord Sinha, we do not think Mr. Shafi has any chance. His Membership of Education has not been such a conspicuous success as to merit his elevation to the headship of an entire province. If the Government of India and His Majesty's Government are on the look-out for really able Indian administrators, it will not be difficult for them to spot them. There is no need to mention names.

"Encouraging Indian Talent!"

While appreciating some of the sentiments expressed in Mr. Sethna's letter, published elsewhere,—especially his ready disclaimer that he would not prefer European employees to Indians when the qualification of both are equal—we are amazed at Mr. Sethna's seeking to represent Mr. Prabhavalkar's application to be put in the grade of his European compeers as a threat at the point of the pistol. If Mr. Sethna were in Mr. Prabhavalkar's position and because of his exceptional qualifications had been offered a substantial lift in the Development Department, as Mr. Prabhavalkar was, what would Mr. Sethna have done? Would he not have tendered his resignation—of course, with due notice—if his present employers were not prepared to offer him the salary he would readily secure elsewhere? Mr. Sethna's reference to the past treatment of Mr. Prabhavalkar, far from helping Mr. Sethna's cause, only shows how wretchedly the Board have been treating their Indian staff. Mr. Sethna refers to the difficulty of creating an "additional post" in the permanent establishment on a pay of Rs. 1,200 to 1,500, but the Board did not feel the slightest difficultly when it imported in November last four European assistants and put them all over the head of Mr. Prabhavalkar and his Indian colleagues, who had been rotting in the service of the Trust. Even the engineer who was brought on Rs. 750 and who ought to have been placed below Mr. Prabhavalkar in the scale, was, as we have already stated, within a week promoted over Mr. Prabhavalkar's head to Rs. 1,000. Mr. Sethna and his brother Indian trustees do not seem to encounter any difficulties when new posts have to be created for Europeans or promotions have to be given to them out of all comparison to the crumbs that are thrown at the Indian employees. Mr. Sethna acknowledges Mr. Prabhavalkar exceptional experience of concrete work and yet when the Trust is about to lose his services, he would rather have an European in his place if no other suitable Indian is available, than see Mr. Prabhavalkar getting what he deserves—because the latter has the hardihood to threaten to resign!

Jamaica Wants Home Rule.

Jamaica wants Home Rule. The inhabitants are insisting on having full representative Government, and to that pupose meetings are being held in different places. The demand for Home Rule is righteous and should merit the consideration of the powers-that-be. Unless Britain wants to make another India of Jamaica, it must at once respond to the popular demand. Delay is always dangerous, and, as we know, it has been mainly responsible for the present situation in Ireland, Egypt and India. A stitch in time saves nine.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

A TIMELY WARNING.

II.*

(By an Economist.)

After the Commission was appointed the fact, that the Anglo-Indian newspapers and Anglo-Indian interests standing behind them were tempted to discredit the enquiry deserves more careful notice than has been given to it by the Indian Press. A writer in the "Times of India" was deploring that India was out to burn her fingers and appeared to feel most bitterly his own want of influence over Indian opinion which he was unable to check from the Protectionist tendencies, which in his opinion were universally entertained in India. In the opinion of this writer not only Japan and Germany but all the continental nations, who were maintaining protective tariffs, had made mistakes. The statesmen, who guided their policy, had been guilty of crimes against their own nations! The only adherents of comparative free trade, viz., the British colonies, were also showing the refractory tendency towards Protectionists and, lastly, in the United Kingdom itself beginning from the efforts of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and ending with the recent legislation in the guise of the anti-dumping, the rule of error was being established. India alone was a pure spot in the eyes of this writer and even if the whole world went into error India was to be weaned from the path of mistake and self-destruction in seeking protection for her industries. Such is the bankruptcy of Anglo-Indian logic and the time has come when all this hypocracy and pretence in securing a free trade and Imperial Preference policy in this country in the alleged interests of the people of India should be exposed.

Questionaire.

Having fought to the extent of this and more or less failed the bureaucracy made one final attempt to thwart the enquiry through the questionaire. The questionaire bears on it the impress of a compromise between the school that sees in the present system of tariff of India no room for improvement, but would like to gratify an imperial sentiment by small adjustments in favour of the British Empire and the [illegible] that thinks the present system of revenue tariffs altogether faulty, which would adjust the tariffs in such a way that without sacrificing revenue a good many of the national industrial efforts could be secured against alien attacks and a good many other industries justified by the magnitude and accessibility of natural resources, market and labour in India, could be established. The last is the view entertained by the Indian public and no one can read the questionaire without feeling that the eminent Indian, who has been appointed as the Chairman, has made an attempt and, to a certain extent, succeeded in giving scope in the questionaire for the free expression of these views. It would also appear from the Indian standpoint that in fixing the programme of the Commission an attempt has been made to give a false lead to the Indian public. Without in any way disparaging the position and sentiments of other provinces it must be acknowledged that the biggest centre of industry in India is Bombay. It is from Bombay that the most enlightened opinion on economic topics emanates, Bombay is to be heard last so that the rest of the country may not express the same views as Bombay, but may, through imperfect appreciation of the issues, fall into the traps laid for them in the questionaire. This method of arranging the programme is most reprehensive.

Crocodile tears.

If the personnel and reference had been such as to secure official conclusions, Anglo-Indian newspapers would have proclaimed from the house-tops that the enquiry was going to be a very impartial one and that the issue was not to be pre-judged. But since they find that the issues before the Tariff Commission are such that there is no important section of the Indian public which will dare to come before the Commission and publicly declare in favour of the continuance of the present exploitation of the country, they have already attempted to discredit the Commission in one way or the other. Their method of doing it is to show that certain interests are not represented. Thus, "Capital" of Calcutta, an organ of the British mercantile interests in this country, has declared that agriculture, which is the most important industry, is not represented on the Commission! Not content with this "Capital" goes on to point out that the consumer is not represented and that a verdict against him in favour of industry would be an unfortunate thing. This in spite of the fact that some of the questions as framed by the Commission appear to show the most profound solicitude for the consumer and the question of the effect of any particular tariffs on prices would have to be met by the witnesses. In the actual enquiry, therefore, it does not appear as if the consumer will be left out. All the same it becomes necessary to examine the issue in some detail in order to point out how utterly untenable the suggestion involved is.

The Interests Agriculturists.

The interests of the agriculturists in this country or the mass of the consumers have seldom been cared for tenderly by the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy except when it has served their own purpose. Thus when the cry of Vakil raj is to be raised among the masses, the Government immediately evinces great solicitude for them. But in reality the manner and method of revenue set up at least in the ryotwari provinces does not show as if either the standard of living of the agriculturist or his welfare was very much at heart with them. The census of 1911 disclosed an alarming increase over the census of 1901 of landless labourers from about four millions to forty-one millions in the course of ten years. The complete figures of the last census, when they are available, would probably disclose facts which will sweep away the suggestion that the policy of the Government or even the present tariff policy has at any time been maintained solely in the interests of the agriculturists or the

(Continued on page 8.)

* The first article in the series appeared on November 7.

FRANCO KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

A NEW ELEMENT OF GRAVITY.

EXISTENCE OF SECRET ANNEXE DISCLOSED.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 9.

A new element of some gravity has been introduced into the controversy over the Franco Kemalist agreement by the disclosure of the existence of at least one secret annexe, which relates to the officering of the Turkish gendarmerie. Numbering fifty thousand, this is the only armed force permitted under the Treaty of Sevres, which laid down that each interested power should supply the quota of officers.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MR. GUPTA ON PROTECTION AGAINST ANTHRAX

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 9.

Geneva.—Cordial cooperation among the delegates of Britain, India, and the Overseas Dominions, during the International Labour Conference has been most marked, and has strongly impressed all circles of the Conference. The Indian delegates recently entertained to dinner their colleagues from the other parts of the Empire, when important speeches were delivered emphasising the need of cooperation of all for the common good. Principal Indian speakers were Mr. Chatterjee and Mr. Gupta.

Mr. Gupta, in his speech of October 2nd, thanked the British Government for all it had accomplished for the protection of workers against anthrax. He was glad that the movement had originated in Britain—the home of great and generous movements. He emphasised the Government of India's sympathy with the objects of the draft convention proposed by the International Labour Office. India was most vitally interested in that question. The application of the measures proposed would gravely imperil the interests of Indian workers. In order to disinfect wool imported into India from Central Ascia, it would be necessary to establish at least fifteen stations, and the result would be to divert Central Asian wool to the ports on the Baltic and the Caspian Seas and to Persia, etc., causing unemployment amongst Indian workers, and disaster to Indian commerce.

INTERNATIONAL ASPECT.

It was impossible that India should consider the proposals set forth. Dealing with the international aspect of the question, Mr. Gupta emphasised that all interests should be consulted before definite proposals were made. He pointed out that some of the most important wool-producing countries,—Russia, the United States and Central Asia,—were outside the international labour organisation. No action should be taken before its effect upon trade and commerce was thoroughly understood. The international labour organisation must be absolutely impartial, and its decisions should deal with questions ripe for international treatment. It should be assured of the support of public opinion before adopting the draft conventions; therefore, the Committee ought not to deal with the prevention of anthrax in the form of a draft convention.

ADOPTION OF DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

CONCESSIONS TO AGRICULTURAL WAGE-EARNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Nov. 10.

The International Labour Conference ,instead of a draft convention, as suggested by the Committee on the subject, has adopted a draft recommendation that members of the international organisation should extend to agricultural wage-earners the benefit of their systems of insurance against sickness, invalidity, old age, and other similar social risks.

YUGO-SLAVE TROOP'S ADVANCE IN ALBANIA

MR. L. GEORGE'S REQUEST TO LEAGUE:

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Nov. 10.

Geneva.—The Secretariat of the League of Nations has received a telegram from Mr. Lloyd George, requesting that immediate steps be taken to convoke the Council of the League to examine the situation created by the continual advance of Yugo-Slav troops in Albania, "which is of a nature to disturb international peace." The telegram adds that the Conference of Ambassadors has now fixed the frontiers of Albania, which will be notified immediately to the interested parties. The Secretariat is making necessary arrangements.

STARVING RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

APPEAL FOR £ 30,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 9.

The Acting President of the Council of the League of Nations has appealed to responsible Governments to provide thirty thousand sterling in order to assist forty thousand destitute Russian refugees in Constantinople, of whom fifteen thousand are starving, pending Dr. Nansen's plans to enable the refugees to maintain themselves.

FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

WHAT THE TURKS GAIN BY IT.

A STRIP ALONG NORTH SYRIAN TERRITORY.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. Nov. 9.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy in the House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth said that the terms of the Franco-Kemalist agreement had been communicated to the Government but the question of their official publication depended upon the permission of the French Government, who were being consulted. The only territory, handed over to the Turks, which would not come under Turkish control under the Treaty of Sevres was a strip along the North Syrian frontier in which no British interests appeared to be involved.

Commander Kenworthy asked whether the Government were satisfied that British commercial rights were not being infringed elsewhere in Turkey.

Mr. Hansworth replied that he could say nothing on the matter.

"CONCORD OF CRESCENT AND CROSS."

FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd, 8 a.m. Nov. 9.

Constantinople. General Pelle, the French High Commissioner, in the course of a conversation with pressmen, expressed his gratification regarding the Franco-Turkish Agreement. He said that the principle of the old diplomacy under which the Crescent could not enter the same place as Cross had been replaced by a juster prinsiple, namely, that of nationalities. He, however, did not disguise the fact that the decision that the civilised world would take regarding Turkey would depend upon the way in which new Turkey carried out her new engagements. If the right of minorities were not respected and reprisals were made against Christians the public opinion would be so universally affected against Turkey that disastrous consquences would inevitably result.

ECHO OF EAST AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

COL. AITKEN'S PROMOTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. Nov. 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Croft asked what recompense has been given to Colonel Aitken in view of the vindication of his conduct of the East African expedition.

Mr. Montagu replied that Colonel Aitken had been permitted to retire with effect from 26th May 1918 on the maximum pension of his rank and had been granted the honorary rank of a Brigadier-General.

DEPRESSION IN LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

QUESTION OF ORGANISED SHORT TIME IN SPINNING MILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. Nov. 9.

Owing to depression in the Lancashire cotton industry as the result of the absence of fresh orders the question of organised short time in the spinning mills is again being considered. A special meeting of the general committee of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association has been called for November 9th when it is expected to recommend a ballot of the members of the federation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Associations as to whether to run mills four instead of five and a half days weekly. It is doubtful, however, if the consent of the owners of the necessary eighty per cent of spindles, can be secured.

THE EVEREST EXPEDITION.

NEXT YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 7-45 a.m. Nov. 9

In the course of a statement regarding the reconnaissance of Mount Everest, Sir Francis Younghusband, on behalf of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club acknowledged the deep gratitude for the support received for the expedition from the Government of India, the Tibetan authorities, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Reading, Lord Rawlinson and Lord Ronaldshay; also from Colonel Ryder, Surgeon-General Bell of Lhasa. The next year's operations would begin from Darjeeling on March 21st. Colonel Howard Bury has resigned the leadership of the expedition.

The lions presented to the Zoo by the Maharajah of Nawangar have arrived in good condition.

"IRISH DOMINION."

ULSTER TO BECOME ITS PROVINCE.

LATTER UNYIELDING.

"AN ABSOTUTE IMPASSE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 9.

It is understood that a plan has been submitted to Ulster, by which Ulster becomes a province within the Irish Dominion, the Dominion being controlled by an All-Ireland Parliament, with a status similar to Parliaments existing in the Dominions. It is believed that the Ulster Cabinet will decline to agree to any material alteration to the Home Rule Act of 1920. An absolute impasse thus appears to be inevitable.

Sir James Craig issued a statement tonight, declaring that, although he knows that his attitude is unanimously approved by Ulster loyalists, the situation is so grave that he feels responsibility should be shared by the whole of the Ulster Cabinet.

THE PRINCE AT CAIRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd, 8 a.m. Nov. 9.

Cairo.—A large field followed the Prince of Wales in the first gallop he took into the desert from Suez. The Prince afterwards had tea at the Indian Officers' mess when he chatted with all the officers, taking especial care not to miss anyone, even the most bashful. The result was that an immediate comaraderie was established. The same tact was shown towards the men who with the officers gave the Prince a warm ovation before he returned to the "Renown."

PRINCE'S PASSAGE THROUGH THE CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 7-45 a.m. Nov. 9.

A gratifying incident of the passage of the Prince of Wales through the Canal was the request of the Indian battalion at El Kantara for permission to form the guard of honour on the bank. The Prince highly appreciated the turn-out.

PRINCE LEAVES FOR ADEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 9.

Suez.—The Prince of Wales has left for Aden.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

"FINANCIER'S" COMMENT.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Nov. 10.

The newspaper "Financier" to-day makes comment that, in view of the statements concerning the conditions of trade in Germany, as contained in a monthly report of the Prussian Trade Ministry, the present boom far exceeds that of winter of 1919-20. The journal remarks that we should not be surprised that the Reparations Commission has decided to investigate these conditions on the spot. For the State to declare itself unable to meet its obligations while its citizens are making enormous profits, is a situation that seems to call for a drastic assertion of authority on the part of the State.

FURTHER FALL IN GERMAN MARK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 9.

German marks in London and Berlin are now 1,220 to a pound.

"FALL IN N: C: O. RANKS!"

"MOVEMENT FOOLISH & IMPRACTICABLE."

LORD CHELMSFORD'S EFFUSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Nov. 10.

Lord Chelmsford, reading a paper on India at a meeting of the Colonial Institute over which the Marquess of Crewe presided, said that the problem of the status of Indians in the Dominions and the Colonies would not be solved by fiery speeches or by an impatient handling, but by a patient exploration of facts and the steady pressure by the Government of India. Lord Chelmsford believed that the Government of India would never recede from the principle which he laid down in a speech at the beginning of 1920, that there was no justification in the Crown Colony or the Protectorate for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to any other class of His Majesty's subjects. He hoped that India would have faith in Government, and would leave it for them to press patiently and persistently for its fulfilment.

"N.-C.-O. RANKS FALL AWAY"!

Referring to Non-Cooperation, Lord Chelmsford said that the foolish and impracticable character of the movement was obvious. The question for Government was whether they should patiently allow the agitation to fail, by reason of its intrinsic inanity being condemned by the public opinion, or whether they should endeavour to deal with it by repressive action. They had decided in favour of the former policy, and he was confident that they were right. Each day had seen falling away from the Non-Cooperation ranks and rallying to the side of Government. A moment might come when Government would have to take action, but if they did, he was confident that they would have, as a result of his Government's policy, legislative councils and the public opinion behind them in any action that they might take to maintain order.

THE SERVICES' FEARS.

Dealing with apprehension in Services, regarding the Reform Scheme, Lord Chelmsford said that until the scheme had been working longer, it was impossible to say to what extent such an apprehension was justified. It was true that the position of the Services had altered from the position of command to the position of influence, but this was inevitable owing to the nature of constitutional change, and the opportunities of usefulness as guide, philosopher and friend were still very great. He was aware that if he referred to safeguards in constitution, he would probably be told "Thank you for nothing," but he still believed that the principle underlying the safeguards stood for something, and in addition to their high character, the capacity of the Services was the greatest guarantee of their position. New ministers had been put in charge of running the machine of great efficiency. It was scarcely credible that their policy would be to destroy the machine, which alone could make their reputation.

Lord Chelmsford paid tribute to the great loyalty of the Services and the manner in which they were devotedly carrying out the policy of reforms. He believed that the qualities of loyalty, character, capacity, and devotion which had been the marked characteristics of the Indian Services, would ensure for them even greater opportunities in future than in the past.

CARL & ZITA LEAVE FOR GIBRALTAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Nov. 10.

Constantinople.—H. M. S. "Cardiff", with Karl and Zita aboard, arrived to-day and left immediately for Gibraltar.

BOYCOTT THE PRINCE'S VISIT

IT IS

THE TEST OF YOUR EARNESTNESS.

If you are Determined to Secure

Redress of Punjab Wrong

Revision of Treaty of Sevres

and

Swaraj.

Then Boycott the Prince's Visit.

Measure of Your Response will be the Measure of Your Fitness.

India bears no Ill-will against the Prince.

INDIAN MERCHANTS & PRINCE.

COMMITTEE'S DEFENCE.

AN UPROARIOUS MEETING.

ADJOURNED TO SATURDAY.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau after discussing the many propositions and more amendments for nearly four hours dispersed at a late hour to meet again on Saturday next, without coming to a definite decision in the matter of the address to the Prince. Throughout the meeting there was more confusion than orderliness and the supporters of the Committee's action contributed no little towards that end. They were in a decided minority—but it was a boisterous minority—intent on achieving by noise what could not be achieved by sheer numbers. If the Chairman had been a stronger man he could have ridden the storm which was created at the meeting. And the result was there were numerous propositions and amendments to same, all of which made confusion worse confounded.

If Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan's suggestion had been adopted and no heated speeches had been made—a wholesome rule which was followed both by the Chairman and Mr. Tairsee—the meeting could have terminated earlier and a decision arrived at but his advice was not followed by the partisans and Mr. Madon made a heated oration with many interruptions. This went on till about 6-30 p.m. and there were no lights in the hall. Candles were requisitioned and the noise and confusion continued.

The chairman could have put an end to the whole thing by putting the resolution to vote, as the result was a foregone conclusion. But Mr. Manu Subedar insisted on moving his ill-advised motion for the adjournment of the meeting to November 23, when the Prince's visit to this town would have come to an end. This was a good tactical move, but not where the opponents were in overwhelmingly large numbers. The motion for adjournment was put to vote and as it was dark, the only means of counting votes was to separate the two parties and then count the votes all of which necessarily took time. The end was what was expected. Mr. Subedar's amendment was thrown out by an overwhelming majority of thirty-six votes—he finding 50 supporters and 95 opponents for his motion.

Had it not been for the unwise step of Mr. Subedar the meeting would have terminated last evening. To add to the confusion, Mr. Muzumdar moved an amendment that legal opinion should be taken on the action of the Committee. Mr. Desai had another amendment for taking the opinion of Sir John Simon—who is now in Canada on a holiday! Whatever might be the case there was no dearth of amendments. When it was 7-45 p.m. the Chairman thought it better to adjourn the meeting to Saturday next, when more amendments are in store for consideration. That was the sum-total of four hours' discussion on Wednesday evening.

In accordance with the requisition sent to the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, an extraordinary general meeting was held yesterday for the purpose of cancelling the Committee's resolution giving an address to the Prince of Wales. Mr. Lalji Naranji presided.

The Chairman said before considering the resolutions, which would be moved in due course, they should hear him on behalf of the Committee in regard to the action they had taken in the matter.

MR. NARANJI EXPLAINS.

It was stated in the requisition that the matter was not on the agenda and that it was sprung on the Committee at the last moment when many members had left. The average attendance at Committee meetings was 12 to 13, although there were 25 members on the Committee in addition to five who were co-opted. Generally some five or six members did leave the meeting every time, on some urgent work or other matter. Therefore, there was nothing unusual on the particular day, and the statements in the requisition were therefore both misleading and wrong. When the Viceroy arrived in Bombay in April last the Committee had voted the usual address, and no objection was taken by the general body of the Chamber. And the policy of co-operation, which the Chamber was following, had not been altered since then; the Committee had no intimation to that effect. He was not going to discuss there whether they should accept Cooperation or Non-Cooperation, but what he submitted was that according to the traditions of the Chamber the address was voted. The policy of the Chamber was that of Cooperation, and they had made several representations to Government in accordance with same. As the Viceroy had promised to give his considered reply to the Chamber six months after he had been in India, it was the desire of the Chamber to wait in a deputation on the Viceroy, and even to go to Simla for that purpose if necessary. The resolution was passed by the Committee "bona-fide", and they had no ulterior motive in so doing.

"ADDRESS MATTER WAS NOT ON AGENDA."

Mr. J. K. Mehta was the Secretary then, and he had brought the matter forward with the permission of the Chairman although it was not on the agenda. The address was purely a complimentary one, and it had no political significance. Whatever the Committee had done was done in a "bona-fide" manner. The Committee had been empowered by the general body to do certain things, and the Committee were quite right in acting within those powers. They had not exceeded the powers which had been delegated to them. It was for the general body to decide whether the Committee was right in what it had done, but, he submitted, the Committee had acted in good faith and within its powers. He appealed to the Chamber not to mix up political matters with their commercial questions and to take a calmer view of the question. The Chamber should vote without being influenced either by politics or other matters.

The Secretary then read the written explanation of the Committee of the Chamber, in the course of which most of the information given by the Chairman in his speech was recapitulated. It went on to say that while the minutes of the meeting of the 6th October were confirmed at a meeting held on the 13th October no objection was taken by any of the dissentient members who had signed the requisition. The Committee's resolutions had never been rescinded by the general body. If they had known the wishes of the general body were against the address they would not have acted in the matter as they had done.

One member asked whether five members of the Committee had gone away before the question of the address was taken up for consideration.

The Chairman said the members were not informed that such and such a question would be considered before they left the meeting.

MR. TAIRSEE MOVES RESOLUTION

Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee then moved the first resolution: That this meeting cancels the resolution passed by the Committee, after many members had left the meeting, although the subject of the address to the Prince was not on the agenda.

He said it was admitted on all hands that the question was not on the agenda and that it was taken up after some of the members had left the meeting. Nobody had contradicted those statements. The rules expressly stated that the Committee would not consider any matter which was not on the agenda. He admitted that many times they had considered matters which were not on the agenda. But a matter of such great importance ought to have been on the agenda. He had written to the Committee requesting them to restore the resolution to the agenda at their next meeting and to consider it fully, but his request had not been granted by the Committee much to his regret.

COMMITTEE'S UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE.

Continuing, said Mr. Tairsee, the Chairman himself had admitted that the position he had taken up was right. He had no doubt that the Committee could have passed the resolution by a majority of votes, but still they ought to have reconsidered it at his request. But they had not. The resolution he had moved had nothing to do with the Prince. His only contention was that the Committee had not acted in a constitutional manner, according to the procedure laid down in the rules. This was not an occasion to consider whether Cooperation or Non-Cooperation should be adopted, and he did not want to give a long sermon to them.

Mr. V. A. Desai seconding said the members should not be guided in voting by considerations of any benefits or injuries they might receive if they did not give the address to the Prince. They must vote according to their conscience.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand moved an amendment deleting the word "cancels" and substituting for it "this meeting is of the opinion that the resolution arrived at by the Committee was of such importance and so contentious that the Committee should have taken the opinion of the general body."

Mr. Jethmal Narandas seconded.

Mr. Desai: When was the copy of the address forwarded to the Prince of Wales?

The Chairman: On the 23rd October.

One member asked whether the address was sent after the receipt of the requisition.

The Chairman: Yes, the address was sent after the receipt of the requisition by the Managing Committee.

Mr. Jagjivan Revashanker said they should not make long speeches either for or against the resolution. They should try not to wound each others' feelings and proceed with the voting at once.

Mr. B. F. Madon insisted on his right to make a long speech. As long as he was on the Committee he would insist on doing what he thought was the proper thing. Mr. Tairsee had charged them with dishonesty in passing the resolution, although it was not on the agenda, when some members had left. He would say what he had already said at the Committee meeting that the resolution would have been passed by a larger majority if it had been again considered.

Mr. Tairsee: I have already admitted that.

NOT AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE.

Mr. Madon said Mr. Tairsee had said that he had asked the Committee to reconsider the resolution. He thought this was altogether a wrong suggestion. The Com-

(Continued on next Page.)

INDIAN RY. COMMITTEE.

ITS RECOMMENDATION & BRITAIN'S POLICY.

MR. MONTENGU UNABLE TO MAKE STATEMENT.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Nov. 10.

In the House of Commons, replying to Major Glyn, Mr. Montagu said that he was not yet in a position to make a statement regarding the policy arising from the recommendations of the Indian Railway Committee. He had asked the Government of India for general views and report, and it would be necessary to take opinion of the Indian Legislature. He did not think that it would be reasonable to impose a definite time-limit for their consideration, but he was constantly telegraphically communicating with the Government of India on more urgent matters reported on by the Committee with a view to action as soon as possible.

Major Glyn called attention to the expenditure of the Government of India on printing, and suggested that if the habit of having every document printed were reduced, it would be a considerable financial saving and that the secrecy of official documents might be proportionately respected.

Mr. Montagu, in reply, mentioned the Government of India Secretariat Committee's recommendations for economy, and said that special steps were taken to secure secrecy of confidential documents. He pointed out that the expenditure of seventy-five lakhs on Government Presses in India in the current estimates included the cost of the staff, material and stores, and the estimates of the Government of India and provinces were now closely scrutinised by the respective legislatures.

SECRECY OF DOCUMENTS.

Major Glyn declared that no documents printed in India could be counted as absolutely secret, and the only way documents could be kept secret, was to have them typewritten.

Mr. Montagu replied that he was surprised to hear that.

Major Glyn asked what action the Government of India or the India Office were taking to hasten orders for machinery, materials, etc., required for the Indian railway and transport services, as such could not be at present manufactured in India.

Mr. Montagu replied that orders had been, and were being, placed up to the limits of the funds allotted for the expenditure on the services concerned.

Major Glyn urged an encouragement of orders from India in order to give work to the unemployed in Britain.

MR. MONTAGU'S ANXIETY.

Mr. Montagu replied that he was very anxious to do everything in his power to develop the resources of India, and if some arrangement for mutual advantage of both the countries could be made, he would be only too delighted to do everything in his power to facilitate it. He promised to receive a deputation of workers.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

INDIAN AUXILIARY FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 7-45 a.m. Nov. 9.

Replying to Col. Yate in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that the strength of the Indian Auxiliary Force exceeded thirty thousand. With regard to the question as to what he estimated the number of men in India available for enlistment who had hitherto refused to enlist voluntarily. Mr. Montagu said the number of men available could not be accurately gauged as their availability depended upon their occupation and other causes.

Replying to Col. Yate with regard to the case of Grant, Mr. Montagu said the Government of Behar and Orissa rightly took a very serious view of the murder by the villagers of the Gurkha watchmen engaged by Messrs. Grant. He had not received the report of the judgment which, he understood, entirely exonerated Messrs. Grant. The case was one in which a full magisterial enquiry was very desirable but he did not know whether the Government of India had takn any action.

UNUSUAL TRADE STAGNATION.

HOW BRITAIN WOULD REGAIN WORLD'S FINANCIAL LEADERSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 8 p.m., Nov. 9.

Sir Charles Addis, addressing the Institute of Bankers, emphasised the necessity of returning, as soon as possible, to the pre-war gold standard. The commercial crisis, through which the world was passing, was unlikely to follow a different course from the past crisis, which was due to similar causes. There had been the same speculative boom. The world was now experiencing a period of unusual stagnation, but would shortly be entering upon a period of trade recovery. He declared that already in the Far East, where the trouble began, there were indications that the trade of India and China was reviving. With a little more patience and steadfastness, Britain would regain the financial leadership of the world.

REDUCTION OF INDIAN ARMY

THE "TIMES" SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 8 a.m. Nov. 9.

The "Times" in a leader on the contemplated reduction of the Indian Army suggests that the entries into the Army might be restricted for a term of years and officers of the Indian Army be offered commissions in the British Army, the entries into Sandhurst being correspondingly diminished.

MR. YAKUB HASAN'S CASE.

PRISON DOOR KEY TO SWARAJ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TANJORE, Nov. 8.

In delivering judgment in Mr. Yakub Hasan's case the District Magistrate observed that there was nothing in the accused's speeches quoted in the complaint to show that he attempted to create hatred between Indian and British subjects. His attack was levelled against Government whom he regarded as oppressive and intolerable. Three charges had been framed in regard to three speeches for offences under section 124 A (Sedition). The judge held that the accused's speeches were calculated to excite hatred and disaffection towards Government and his speech on resolution regarding welcome to the Prince of Wales was such as was inconsistent with loyalty and would excite feelings of contempt and disaffection towards His Majesty. The Judge sentenced the accused to undergo simple imprisonment for two years on each of the three charges, punishments to run concurrently. Mr. Yakub Hasan in receiving the sentence thanked the Judge for the impetus he had by his sentence given to the movement for emancipation of India.

Mr. Yakub Hasan has issued a message to the nation in which he says prison door is the key to Swaraj. He adds "Don't soil the white flag of freedom with blood-stained hands. Enough blood is being stained in the homeland of Turks. Help the Mujahideons there to the best of your ability and gain double reward of participation of peaceful Jehad at home and armed Jehad abroad."

MR. YAKUB HASSAN'S SENTENCE.

TANJORE'S PROTEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TANJORE, Nov. 7.

The sentence pronounced on Mr. Yakub Hassan has created a sensation for it is the maximum the Magistrate had the power to inflict. *Hartal* was observed in Tanjore.

About 2,000 people came by rail from Trichinopoly and other surrounding places. Mr. Yakub Hasan's message was read and explained in the meeting held in the maidan which was attended by about 12,000 people. Moulana Murtaja Sahib of Trichinopoly, Messrs. Gulam Ahmed Sahib of Madras, Subramanier of Madura and other local leaders addressed the meeting. A huge heap of foreign cloth was burnt and people are resolved to carry on the propaganda with additional vigour and zeal which the imprisonment of Mr. Yakub Hasan and the arrest of Maulana Sharar has quickened.

WHYTE COMMITTEE SITTING.

ALI BROTHERS CONGRATULATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 8.

After the first evidences of picketing the Whyte Committee by women, the police issued a notice prohibiting persons loitering in the neighbourhood of the hall. Women returned in the afternoon but dispersed on hearing of the prohibition, heavy rain also affecting their decision.

In a mass meeting on Sunday several thousand present congratulated the Ali Brothers on their incarceration and reiterated the Karachi resolution. Resolutions for hartal on the 17th December, and advocating non-participation in the festivities connected with the Prince's visit were also passed.

Only one Burman witness attended at the Whyte's committee's morning session but several came in the afternoon. The demand that forests be a Transferred Subject was made by all the non-official witnesses.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

Local Government has issued a communique on Indian Territorial Force:—Steps are now being taken to constitute regiments of the Indian Territorial Force and on their constitution enrolment of persons eligible for admission will be commenced in accordance with the rules under the Act constituting Indian Territorial Force which came into operation on October, 1920.

Mr. H. R. Maconachie of the Political Department on return from leave in November is posted as Deputy Secretary of the same department.

ENVER PASHA IN RUSSIAN TURKESTAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MESHED, Nov. 6.

The Associated Press special correspondent says that it is rumoured across the frontier that Enver Pasha is now somewhere in Russian Turkestan. As Mustapha Kemal to whom he has long been hostile is demanding his expulsion from Russian territory and has recently incurred Russian hostility by his condemnation of the Communist principles and of Russian treatement of the Caucasian Muslims it is believed that he is trying to work his way to the Afghan border in order to take refuge in Afghanistan.

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND PRINCE.

(Continued from previous Page.)

mittee had all along followed the rules laid down for their guidance, and they should not be blamed if they had acted in the manner they had done. The general body must lay down the limits how far the Committee could go etc. Nobody had objected to the address which was given to the Viceroy, although Non-Cooperation was still there. They had not talked of boycotting him then. If they wished to be Non-Cooperators they must non-cooperate in all things and not in particular ones—not in one or two things which they did not like. They should follow Mahatma Gandhi fully if they wanted to non-cooperate.

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Govindji Vasanji rose to a point of order and asked whether Mr. Madon was right in discussing what Mr. Gandhi had said.

The Chairman upheld the point of order.

Mr. Madon continued to make his speech and again referred to Mr. Gandhi's teachings of Non Cooperation.

Mr. Desai asked for the Chairman's ruling on the point.

The Chairman ruled him out of order.

Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan said his request not to make long speeches in order not to wound each other's feelings had not been observed. He was not present at the time of passing an address to the Viceroy. They were not discussing Non-Cooperation there, and they did not want to break up the Chamber into two. Even if the Non-Cooperators were defeated on the vote they would still remain in the Chamber.

MOTION FOR CLOSURE.

Mr. Naranji Dayal moved the closure at this stage.

The Chairman ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Umar Sobani: I move the closure of the debate.

There were loud cries of "order, order" at this stage, and considerable noise from the opponents of the requisition.

Mr. Desai: I want it to be recorded that Mr. Sobani had moved the closure.

The Chairman: No, I cannot do so. I have already given my ruling.

Mr. Umar: I move the closure of the debate.

The Chairman: I have given my ruling that it is out of order at this stage.

There was much noise at this period and the Chairman said he had already given his ruling, and the meeting should consider the resolution before it.

Messrs. Tairsee, Govindji Vassanji and a number of members said the Chairman was adding the words "at this stage" afterwards and that he had not said that before.

The Chairman said he had said that before and he would, not like to be dictated to by any one.

Mr. Umar Sobani said nobody was trying to dictate to him. He only wanted the fact to be recorded that the motion for closure was ruled out of order by the Chairman.

There were loud cries of "speak in Gujarati we don't want English" etc.

Mr. Umar said they wanted the fact to be recorded; that was all.

Mr. W. T. Hallai said they should not use recriminations against each other, but forget all past things. They were not considering the question—whether they should be Cooperators or Non-Cooperators. The question before them was also not whether they should vote an address to the Prince and he appealed to them to vote on the question before them without considering the consequences of the same.

CONSIDER THE AFTER-EFFECTS.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said they had reached this present position after many years' hard work and before voting they should consider the after-effects of their action.

Mr. Tairsee said the question before them was whether the action of the Committee was constitutional or unconstitutional.

Mr. Manmohandas asked whether Mr. Tairsee had not himself admitted that they had transacted such business as was not on the agenda. If he had agreed to it before, why did he object to it just now? Was that the first time they had done that? He asked them whether they were going to lose all the rights they had gained so far? Did they want to remain undivided? Then let them consider the matter fully before voting on the question.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Manu Subedar said as it was getting dark he wanted to move an adjournment. He moved that the meeting be adjourned to a date fifteen days hence. The meeting should meet again on the 23rd November, he said.

A member: You want the meeting to be held after the address is given!

Mr. Subedar: The address has already been sent.

Mr. Tairsee: Why then have we met here?

Mr. Subedar said they had met there to consider whether the action of the Committee was constitutional or not. The question of giving an address was not before them.

The motion for adjournment was then put to vote and the Chairman said the "ages" should go on one side and the "nois" on the other.

RESULT OF VOTING.

The members then separated for the purposes of voting and the counting of votes took a good deal of time, as the Chairman himself acted as the teller. The result of the voting was given after a good deal of delay and it was that 59 members voted for and 95 against. Some members then said that some of the voters were not members of the Chamber and still they had voted against the amendment. Therefore they wanted the votes to be scrutinised properly.

Mr. Manu Subedar said he had moved the motion for adjournment and as the disparity between the two numbers was too much, he was quite satisfied that he was defeated.

There was again noise and confusion at this stage and it was impossible to follow the proceedings properly. Everybody wanted to move a resolution or an amendment and Mr. N. M. Muzumdar moved an amendment that counsel's opinion be taken as to whether the procedure adopted by the Committee was constitutional or not.

ADJOURNED TILL 12TH INSTANT.

Mr. Desai wanted to move another amendment that Sir John Simon's opinion be taken on the matter. He afterwards modified it. As this proceeded for a good length of time, and it was getting late, the Chairman adjourned the meeting till Saturday next, 3 p.m.

MALABAR RELIEF.

VICEROY'S DONATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

The Viceroy has intimated to the Governor of Madras that he is proposing to send a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, for the Malabar Relief Fund.

KHULNA FAMINE.

BOMBAY'S SPLENDID RESPONSE.

Dr. P.C. Ray writes to say:—After Mr. N. Sen's departure from Bombay owing to his ill health Mr. C. Mukerji, B.Sc. went there at the request of Sir P. R. Ray, President, Khulna Famine Relief Committee. We are glad to inform the general public that his mission also has been highly successful. Besides the amount collected by Mr. Sen, Mr. Mukerji has been able to collect Rs. 24,000/- in cash and 25 bales of cloth wroth Rs. 20,000/- a complete list of which will be published later on

After expressing heart felt thanks to prominent gentleman for the help they offered and the "Chronicle" and the "Sanj" for the publicity work Dr. Ray hopes that Bombay will extend its helping hands to Mr. J. Maitra who is now our representative in Bombay.

KERALA CONGRESS RELIEF FUND.

COLLECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. P. Rammuni Menon, Representative, Kerala Congress Committee, acknowledge with thanks the following contributions towards the above Fund:—

A Parsi Sympathiser (through Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha), Rs. 1,000; Hindu cricketers in lieu of admission fees to Quadrangular Cricket Match, Rs. 98-8; Mrs. Jerbai Pestonji Choksy, (through Mr. B. F. Bharucha), Rs. 20; "Sympathiser" through Mr. M. M. Seth, Rs. 10; Mr. Nandalal Muncharam, Ahmedabad, Rs. 100; Mr. H. V. Parukh, Rs. 32; Malabar Resident Committee's Collections, Rs. 1,073-15.

The last item includes the amounts received through Mr. S. H. Jabhwalla, Assistant Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association and the "Bombay Chronicle" office and collections at Dadar and Girgaon public meetings. The detailed statement of the collections will be duly communicated to the Press by the Secretaries.

The Parsi Rajakeya Sabha, Bombay, the Girgaum Congress Committee and the Special Committee formed at Dadar under the auspices of the Dadar District Congress Committee have also kindly undertaken to make collections.

PRINCE AT POONA.

SHIVAJI MEMORIAL FOUNDATION STONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 8.

The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this ancient Mahratha capital will be marked by some graceful functions and busy preparations are going on in the heart of Poona city to the North of historical Sanwarwada Palace of the great Peshwas. By the joint efforts of the Public Works Department, Archaeological Department and the Municipality during the last two months the vicinity of the Sanwarwada has been improved beyond recognition. As a part of the Poona city improvement scheme the dingy area lying to the North of the Delhi Gate of the Sanwarwada up to the river has been cleared and a new wide road has been constructed which will connect the city with Bamburda by means of a new bridge over the river Moolla. This new bridge when ready will afford a pleasant drive from Ganeshkhind side to the places of great historical interest especially to the very interesting relics of the Peshwas' Palace which are only recently unearthed by the Archaeological Department. It is in this locality that His Royal Highness during his brief stay of a day will perform three functions of outstanding interest.

The foundation of the Maratha memorial will then be laid by the Prince in the presence of the chiefs of the Maratha clans at a spot opposite the main gate of the Sanwarwada palace and no more fitting site for this great memorial to the valour of the Maratha soldiers could be chosen. After this function His Royal Highness will proceed to the opposite bank of the river and lay the foundation-stone of the Shivaji memorial.

PRINCE AND PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The Punjab Legislative Council has voted over a lakh and half of rupees to entertain the Prince of Wales in February. There was only one dissenting voice.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 6.)

consumer. That millions of people, who owned little patches of land, should become landless labourers is a sad commentary on the plea of solicitude the welfare of the agriculturists or the consumer, which may put forward by any Anglo-Indian defenders of the present Government or of their policy. Further, the customs revenue,—as it has been raised until now and which has constantly been on the increase and which has been utilised in one way or the other to make up for official extravagances,—has been used not for the good of the agriculturists, nor for irrigation, nor for rural sanitation, but for the maintenance of an army out of all proportion to the real needs for defence against outsiders, and of a costly and ruinous form of administration composed of highly-paid men of extremely poor average ability. Whoever has mentioned a word in defence of the consumer and the poor agriculturists in connection with the criticism on this issue at any time in the past? With what good grace can the critics of the proposed tariff policy come forward and now parade the woes of the agriculturists in India? What is wrong with the agriculturists any way? In his standard of living and things which matter, viz., in the question of his food, there is to be seen a progressive deterioration both in quantity and quality. What are all the luxuries of the world put together enjoyed by men who are living under an economic system in which the nature and quality of the food consumed by them compares unfavourably with that which they were used to as children and much more so with that which their forefathers were used to? To improve this more radically, stern measures are required. The maintenance and continuance of the present tariff policy is an extraordinary irony of fate and that the raising of the prices of foodstuffs to the poor cultivator should be looked upon as a calamity while simultaneously little or no attempt is being made to increase the scope of employment for him or to increase the production of the land he is cultivating, is not less so. Competent critics of Indian agriculture have remarked on the progressive impoverishment of the soil, deterioration of the seeds, reduction of the output of most of the crops per acre, the sub-division of the holdings until they become uneconomic and the phenomena in the most acute form of what is known as over-population. Such relief as should legitimately be met by migration to other countries, where Indians willingly and cheerfully work, is denied to them by the humiliating conditions to which they are subjected owing to the weakness and dependence of their own countrymen at home.

The real solution.

The only real solution, then, is to increase the scope of their employment by the establishment inside this country of various industries which can be started, because the raw material and resources are there and the establishment of the same is justified because the markets are ready there and every favourable condition exists except that of the jealousy and bitter opposition of vested interests in another country who can make themselves felt in India through the English bureaucracy which governs this country. The absorption of a few million men in industry and the increase of employment secured thereby in auxiliary occupations of transport, commerce, etc., will be a more real boon to the agriculturists, would have a more lasting effect on his well-being and the well-being of his children than the securing of this or of the other article at a trifling lower price for a few years. No country was built up without some self-denial and without some efforts on the part of the people. No economic system can survive if it has not organically connected all the elements working in unison for a common object against outside attacks. To set up the Indian agriculturists and the consumers against the Indian industries is an abominable attempt to divide a nation. It is a method which is being employed by the bureaucracy to strengthen the chains which are killing the country in its economic life. Against this method Indians of all classes must be warned in time so that they can achieve by united counsels what their detractors are attempting to take away from them.

HOWRAH FIRING.

PLEADERS' DECISION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

In connection with recent Howrah riots Mr. Pain has again sent a telegram to the Government urging appointment of an independent committee of enquiry.

In compliance with the decision of the Howrah Bar not to represent the public at the magisterial enquiry, pleaders who had been watching the proceedings, ceased to attend the enquiry court from to-day.

KHILAFATISTS AS PICKETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

No disturbance at Howrah to-day. Strong picketing is continued by Khilafatists. Detached groups of Gurkhas and constables are patrolling parts of the town. Authorities have transferred a large number of constables from Shibpur to the affected area of Howrah. This gave rise to a rumour published to-day that the majority of constables have applied for leave, or in the alternative, resignation.

Mr. Kelly, Superintendent of Police, interviewed by a Associated Press representative denied the rumour "in toto." Only an outpost had been temporarily closed as services of men were required at the affected area. Khilafat volunteers were much in evidence regulating traffic in their own way in Shibpur Section, where there are very few constables to do ordinary police duty.

The Magistraterial enquiry continues. As the public is not coming to depose before the Magistrate, notices have been issued on two shopkeepers and pleader, directing them to appear before the Magistrate and give evidence regarding the disturbance.

LORD SINHA INDISPOSED.

EARLY RETIREMENT IMMINENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Nov. 8.

Lord Sinha is again indisposed and leaving for Calcutta to-night, on short leave. It is believed unless health improves his Lordship's early retirement is imminent.

A KILAFAT WORKER ARRESTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMROTI, Nov. 7.

Mr. Ahmedhusain Azad Hashim, a staunch Khilafat and Congress worker and a member of the Central Khilafat Committee was arrested yesterday under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code for disseminating sedition and destributing the proscribed Muttafica Fatwa. In the evening a meeting of 5000 citizens under the joint auspices of Khilafat and Congress Committees passed a resolution congratulating the arrested worker and condemning the action of the authorities. The trial begins to-day. The Muttafica Fatwa was freely distributed.

CLOTHING DEPOT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The Clothing Depot case was resumed this morning before the Joint Magistrate. Mr. J. Ferguson, Assistant Superintendent of Police deposed that he made enquiry into the case. On 18th September witness searched conductor Reley's house and took possession of certain papers among which were auction sale lists. Witness compared two different lists and discovered a discrepancy in the purchase of razais. The typed list (auctioneer's) showed 1,640 razais whereas manuscript list showed 1,840 razais. Witness compared other lists also and found items in the official list were much less in amount than the list found in Reley's house. The difference amounted to about Rs. 12,000. On the 20th September witness searched the Probodh Trading Company offices and took possession of the ledger and two personal diaries. Witness searched Capt. Wynnie Cole's house yesterday and took possession of certain papers. Reley made three statements before Mr. Knox on three different occasions.

Major Williams when examined said he was in charge of the Clothing Depot previously and described procedure of sales at the Depot. On 23rd September he took stock and found very large over issues due probably to stores being received from demobolised units by the depot without vouchers.

Mr. Hartwell Ghose, Head clerk, of the clothing depot, in his examination described the office procedure on sale accounts and said he noticed irregularity in sale of the 21st March 1921, of part worn clothing there being a large discrepancy of about 12 or 13 thousand rupees between the total sum realised in sale and the total sum deposited in the treasury.

He pointed it out to the Officer-in-Charge, but no notice was taken.

Wazir Khan Pathan deposed to purchasing some 1,800 razais for Rs. 1,800.

Asad Khan deposed to purchasing about 5,000 great coats for about Rs. 1,800.

The case is proceeding. Capt. Wynne Cole was represented to-day by Mr. G. W. Dillon, Bar-at-law.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 8.

The Chamber of Princes at its meeting to-day passed the following resolution:—That this Chamber resolve to request His Excellency the Viceroy to convey to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as he lands on the shores of this ancient land expressions of warmest greeting and heartiest welcome on behalf of all Princes and Chiefs who are members of this Chamber and further resolve to request His Excellency to be so kind as to arrange that this, our message, shall be the first to reach His Royal Highness' hands, for not only is this due to our position but we claim to be the foremost amongst inhabitants of this vast peninsula in our attachment and devotion to the Imperial House of Windsor.

AMRAOTI DIST. CONFERENCE

The Secretary of the Dist. Congress Committee, amraoti wires under date November 7:—

The general meeting of the amraoti district Congress Committee will be held as already announced, on the 11th Nov. at Daryapur and the Amraoti District Conference will be held on the 20th inst. at Ellichpur. Preparations for the Conference is vigerously going on.

ARREST OF A SWAMI,

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 7.

Shriswami Vidharanandji, Secretary of the All-India Sadhu Sabha, has been arrested by orders of the District Magistrate, Ferozepore, under Section 107 at Delhi. The Swami went cheerfully, accompanied by hundreds of people at the police station.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE EVATT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 7-45 a.m. Nov. 9.

The death has occurred of Surgeon-General Sir George Evatt.

Surgeon-General Sir George Evatt served in the Afghan War of 1878-80 distinguishing himself particularly during the return in the well-known "Death March".

He was intimately connected with various Army and Medical Associations and is also responsible for many publications on military and medical subjects.]

LONDON LETTER.

THE PRESS AND THE PRINCE'S TOUR

BLUFFING THE PUBLIC.

EGYPT AND IRELAND.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

(Copy Right in India.)
LONDON, Oct. 19.

In a few days the Prince of Wales will leave England for his tour in India. That his visit will be boycotted by the Indian people at large is known to everyone in this country who has knowledge of the situation in India, but the Press, with one or two exceptions, is doing its best to bluff the public with the notion that tre heir to the throne will be honoured with the same kind of popular reception that was accorded the King and Queen on the occasion of their visit in 1911-12. The contrariness of the bureaucratic mind is one of those psychological mysteries which are hard to explain. In 1911, when there was no reason to believe that King George and Queen Mary would have anything but a respectful welcome in India, the bureaucrats and their friends in the Press did their best to create and speed the belief in this country that their Majesties were embarking on an expedition fraught with danger. On this occasion, when it is perfectly certain that the popular sentiment will involve the Prince in nothing but humiliation, intensive efforts are being made to persuade the public that he will be the object of the most affectionate and enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the Indian people.

I remember that, when I was at Delhi in 1911, my opinion was sought concerning the visit to Calcutta by a person in very high authority and the first, probably, in the King's confidence. It was on the eve of the departude of their Majesties from the new capital, and I was told by this person, that there was some anxiety in the Court circle as to the possibility of a hostile demonstration in Calcutta. Knowing that all Bengal was in a state of extatic delight at the revocation of the Partition —Lord Morley's "settled fact"—after years of the most violent agitation and repression, and that the King himself, had played a leading part in bringing this about. I expressed my astonishment and asked what was the cause of the anxiety. "Oh, some of the officials and most of the Anglo-Indians here have been saying that Besgal, and especially the people of Calcutta, are in a ferment over the transfer of the capital to Delhi, and that there will be actually a hostile demonstration both by Indians and Europeans. They have told the King so." I replied that nothing was more certain than that the King would have as great a reception in Calcutta as he had ever had anywhere in the Empire. Lord——, the person to whom I was talking expressed his gratification. He added that the thought I ought to know, and that the King, though he had had no intention of abandoning the Calcutta visit, would be greatly relieved. My prophecy was more than justified in the event and I received a letter from Lord— before the King left Calcutta acknowledging the fact. How changed is the picture to-day?

Apart from the fact that in those days I still believed in the possibility of India's regeneration under the aegis of British Imperialism and have long since been disillusioned, what a different opinion I should have to express to-day, if Lord—, who still holds the same office, were to ask for my views on the Prince's visit, which is not in the least likely? Whether the King and the Prince have been persuaded to believe the prophecies of a warm welcome for the Prince, I am unable to say. But a heavy responsibility rests on those who have advised the carrying out of the tour. Certainly, the Court should know, at least, how different is the attitude in India to-day, towards such an event, from what it was in 1911. The experience of the Duke of Connaught a year ago should be significant enough. No-one pretends that the Duke's tour was anything but a failure from the point of view of popular feeling. The Duke, himself, is reported to have left India with very definite feelings on the matter and the official film of the visit, which was shown in London in the Spring, was as clear a demonstration as the public could have had that the people held aloof from all the receptions and functions. I was present at the private view of this film and sat within a few feet of the Royal Box, in which were seated the Duke himself and Queen Mary, and I wondered what the latter thought of the picture presented by the empty streets through which the Duke passed and the sparsely attended functions, in striking contrast to the enthusiastic crowds, which greeted herself and King George in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay ten years ago. Are the King and Queen not aware that the Prince of Wales' visit will see a repetition on a more intensive scale of this popular boycott? Or have Lord Reading and his advisers persuaded their Majesties that the Indian people will flock in their millions to back in the Prince's much advertised smile? Do they really suppose that the smile, however radiant, if this well-meaning young scion of the Royal house, can blot out the Memory of Amritsar and obliterate the dreadful facts of the utter failure to do justice for the Punjab crimes and to redeem the broken pledges to the Indian Mahomedans, as well as the orgy of repression in which the Government have been indulging for the past few months?

Well, perhaps it is better that the Prince should go to India and realise for himself how misleading are all the assertions in the Press here as to the anxiety of the Indian people to accord him an enthusiastic welcome. Some of these "puffs" of the forthcoming tour are truly amazing and make strange reading for those who are really in touch with Indian affairs. As an example I may quote the "Times" of Tuesday last (the 18th) which tells its readers that "In no part of India is the Prince of Wales assured of a more enthusiastic welcome than in the South." Starting out with this assurance the journal goes on to describe the "great warmth and sincerity of feeling" which marked the debate in the Madras Legislature respecting the arrangements for a fitting reception and congratulates the Prince on having a host in Madras who has the distinction of having spent nearly eight years consecutively in India as Governor of two of the Presidencies. The rest of the article is devoted to an account of the entertainments being prepared for the Prince in the various Indian states. The introductory part, from which I have quoted, is a sample of the kind of nonsense which has been appearing in the "Times" from time to time about the Royal Tour during the past few weeks.

The "Daily Mail," of course, is not to be left behind in the game of misleading the public. On the same day it published an interview with "one whose knowledge of India makes him an unquestionable authority." This authority, who is to accompany the Prince on his tour, airily disposes of the great Non-Co-operation Movement as "a small groups of extremsts" and declares that "too little voice is given to the other and far greaterside." Then he tells the readers of the "Daily Mail" that:

"More than 1,000,000 men left the shores of India to fight for the Empire in the war. . . . .

"It is only too well-known how those thousands—and how many more besides?—are longing to see the Prince face to face, and to receive at first hand from him something of his thanks for their faithful and unflinching service."

The Egyptian Situation

Very similar is the way in which the "Times" and other paperes endeavour to mislead the public here regarding the situation in Egypt. Having got the whole country under Martial Law the British Government have installed in office a dummy Government, whose Premier, Adly Pasha, is now in London negotiating with Lord Curzon for the bartering of Egyptian independence. Frantic efforts have been made to bamboozle the world with the idea that Adly Pasha represents the Egyptian people and to discredit Zagloul Pasha, the idol of the Egyptians, who represents the true national will. Zaglou! and his followers have repudiated the Adly delegation and insist upon a full recognition of Egyptian independence before entering upon any negotiations. That Zaglou! fully possesses the confidence of his people has been convincingly demonstrated again and again. He has just concluded a tour of the Nile and was received everywhere with delicious demonstrations of loyalty and affection, even the troops joining in the cheering. In spite of this the "Times'" Cairo correspondent sends almost daily messages misrepresenting the true position and asserting that Zaglou! Pasha has received a "serious check" etc. This misrepresentation is based on the attmepts of the police and a few hired ruffians to break up the popular demonstrations at the instigation of the Adly ministry.

It was on account of such misrepresentations that a Liberal—Labour deputation was recently invited to Egypt to see for themselves the true state of affairs. They have returned thoroughly convinced by what they saw that the Egyptian people are fully determined to accept no compromise, such as that contained in the Milner proposals, and that Lord Curzon is on'y playing a dangerous game in continuing his negotiations with the puppet Premier. But, of course, there will be no change of policy until a General Election ejects Lloyd George, Curzon and Co. from office. They will go on playing with fire in Egypt, as they have done in Ireland and are doing in India, until the end.

The Irish Negotiations.

Mystery surrounds the Irish negotiations. One or two point meetings of the delegates have been held in Downing Street but it has been agreed that nothing is to be published until the final agreement—or breakdown—is reached. In the meanwhile, the Irish delegates have been paying mysterious visits to Mr. Churchill at the Colonial Office, which suggests that preliminary discussions are in progress regarding questions of defence and stations in Ireland for the British Air-Force—a matter on which Mr. Churchill is notoriously very keen. Many Irishmen, however, are very doubtful regarding a successful outcome of the negotiations. As things stand at present, the British standpoint involves a surrender of the Sinn Fein position, as laid down by President De Valera, over and over again, and one side or the other will have to make substantial concessions if an agreement is to be reached. Reports have been circulated of a disagreement between Mr. De Valera and his colleagues, as a result of which he was excluded from the delegation to London. These may be put on one side, for there can be no doubt that Mr. De Valera has the complete confidence of the Irish people, and whatever he holds to be the limit of concession will be adhered to. And whatever tentative agreement may be come to in London will be submitted to the vote of the Irish people.

Mr Lloyd George and Washington.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Lloyd George has got what he wants—a peaceful interval for his visit to Washington. It is now stated definitely that the Premier will accompany the British Delegates, who include Mr. Arthur Balfour, Lord Lee of Fareham and Mr. Srinivas Sastri, representing the India Office. The pretence that the Conference at Washington will concern itself primarily with Disarmament has been cynically abandoned. It is generally referred to in the press now as the "Pacific Conference,' meaning a conference on the problems of the Pacific Ocean (not a Peace Conference,) or the "Far East Conference" and President Harding, the initiator, has frankly declared that Disarmament is impossible in the present state of the world. The Conference will really discuss what is to be done with China and Siberia—that is, how the "interests" of the participating Powers in those regions shall be adjusted. It may save the threatened war between the U. S. A. and Japan, at the expense of a peaceful division of the spoils, but whatever is done, will be done at the behest of the big financial interests who in the last resort give the order of the day for all the great world policies. They were behind the scenes, pulling the strings, at the Paris Peace Conference and they will be at Washington. In fact a Financiers' Conference will be sitting in Washington at the same time as the so-called "Disarmament" Conference and Mr. Lloyd George and the other contending delegates will each fight for the financial interests, he or his country represents.

New Greek Manoeuvres.

It is a sordid world and all its policies are dependent on the needs and enterprises of the big business interests. The recent Greek adventure in Asia Minor would have received no backing in London, had it not been for the financial interests at stake, That adventure having failed and the Greeks finding themselves in a precarious pass, there is now another Greek descent on London. M. Venezelos, who has just made another of his periodical announcements that he intends to have nothing more to do with politics, will be in the United States, conveniently enough, during the Washington Conference. But M. Gounaris, the Greek Foreign Minister, is on his way to London and other representatives of Greek interests, and interests interested in Greeke control in Asia Minor, are to concentrate here in a supreme effort to get the Allies to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them. It is not likely, however, that the British Cabinet will be so rash, as they have been in the past, in pushing Greek interests and it is quite certain that the French Government will present a solid wall of opposition. In the meanwhile, it is interesting to learn that Bekir Sami Bey is also on his way to London, entrusted with an important mission by the Angora Government.

Domestic Problems.

Parliament opened yesterday but the Cabinet were not ready into their proposals for dealing with the Unemployed Problem, which grows in intensity day by day. Four Bills are to be presented, however. One of these is for the Equalisation of Rates, the principle for which the Poplar Councillors (now released) went to jail. On this question, Labour has won a notable victory, which shows what can be done by determination, grit and self-sacrifice. The Government, it is understood, have completely given way and will propose a general reform of the rating system in London, levelling the payments for local services and poor relief to a more equitable proportion as between the wealthy and the poor districts. Their inadequate proposals for dealing with Unemployment will meet, however, with determined opposition. They propose to keep the burden of relief on local authorities, giving them extra facilities for the raising of loans to meet the heavy expenditure. The burden of expense, however, is to remain with them. On the other hand, the large trade interests are to be heavily subsidised on the plea of stimulating trade and industry and thus reducing unemployment. This is merely tinkering with the situation, but it is only what was to be expected from a Government bound hand and foot to Capitalistic interests.

NEWSPAPER VENDOR SERVED WITH NOTICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
DHARWAR, Nov. 5.

Narayan Subbaji Athanikar, a newspaper hawker, who sells "Rajahansa" and "Karnavira', both local papers among other papers, has been served with a notice by the Deputy Collector, Mr. Kalolgi, a Lingayat by caste, who is also a first class Magistrate asking him to show cause why he should not be ordered to desist from crying out certain headings of certain newspapers, etc. The notice is issued under Section 42 of the Police Act.

Narayan Subbaji was a Government servant prior to his becoming a newspaper vendor. He gave up his service in obedience to the national call and followed the avocation of newspaper selling. Mr. Madhwachari, a newspaper vendor, is now convicted in the "Shooting Case", and Narayan Subbaji took up the work of this Madhachari soon after his arrest. He sells "Rajahansa" and "Karmavira" newspapers. The editor of "Rajahansa" is now a prisoner in jail. He is above fifty years and was convicted in the "Dharwar Shooting Case." The editor of "Karmavir" also was arrested in the "Shooting Case" was tried for riot and attempt to commit murder and was subsequently acquitted.

Prior to the serving of this notice on Narayan Subbaji he was twice sent for to the police station by Shivalingappa and was warned not to sell these papers. The warning was not heeded and hence the notice is issued. Shivalingappa still continues to be the City Sub-Inspector. The date of the enquiry is fixed on the 15th of November, 1921. The newspaper vendor used to cry out the headings of articles in the paper so that people might know what the paper contained. Newspaper selling is the only avocation on which Narayan Subbaji depends for his livelihood.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PANDIT GOKULJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—An account of the interview with Pandit Radha Mohan Gokulji the late Superintendent of our Ashrama now-a-days in Nagpur Central Jail is sent herewith for favour of publication and it is earnestly boped that you will very kindly help me in exposing the cruelty and barbarity of treatment meted out to our Indian patriots by the Government.

According to the custom of the said jail I applied for interview on Friday and along with Messrs. Khedkar and Patwardhan of our Ashrama as well as Sjt. Vriddhi Chandra Deva, Sub-Editor "Samaj Sewak" presented myself at the prison gate on Sunday the 30th October. The place of interview was a window with close iron nettings separated with a room holding the convict to be interviewed by another netwall some 3 yards apart from the window. This window is on the outermost wall of the prison and any number of visitors can avail themselves of the pleasure of having a glimpse—very faint of course—of their convicted friend or relative. Learning this fact some young students had also followed me with an ardent desire to have darshan of the grand old patriot but they were disallowed on the grounds firstly because their names were not on the application secondly because there was every danger of the whole of Nagpur running to see the Pandit if the jail authorities were a bit generous to allow these three or four young students this time.

After waiting for a few though very tedious minutes our revered Guru was ushered into our presence smiling. For three or four minutes we were so lost in the flow of feelings that none of us could utter a single word. Soon after coming to myself I broke the silence by introducing the Sub-Editor of the "Samaj Sewak" to masterji (Gokulji) and narating in brief the reason of absence of Mataji, Ambulkar and his brother.

After talking on some private affairs the topic turned upon the treatment now-a-days meted out to him by the jail authorities. I expected that like the previous interview he would relate some very pleasant things but there was some altogether different story in his mind to be narrated before us. He began by saying:—

"You should come here not to see Gokulji but to see what sort of treatment is given to Indian patriots in the jails and how the equality of treatment and no colour distinction of Lord Reading's Government is exposed in every day life of a convict. Here the white cut-throats are fed like pet dogs and are far better treated than Indian civil prisoners. Although my weight is 103 lbs., my will-power is sufficiently strong and you must be sure I cannot die in face of the severest treatment in jail. I have not gained a single pound since last fortnight and hope to lose one or two lbs in coming week. You should at every moment care to save your country but leave us aged men who are meant to be sacrificed and who believe that we will be born a thousand times only to die for our Motherland. You should publish in the papers what you see and hear in order to expose the tyranny but bear in mind that we have no enmity with any individual gentleman; our sole aim being anyhow to destroy the system."

When asked about the food and clothings supplied to him he said "I am bound to suffer now as the cold season has come and we do not get sufficient clothes. Our legs up to the knees are always naked. The blankets we get are so short that either the head or the feet have to be kept naked. The food supplied to us is the worst possible. Only four chhataks of milk and 1½ chhataks of Ahmedabad butter—practically rotten—is given to us only to be thrown before the cats. The bread and rice are half earth mixed into them.

About the work taken from him he said "No distinction is made between age and nature of crime of a convict. A youth of 25 as well as an old man of 60 like myself are equal. Both are given 25 books every day for binding. I have to work for seven hours. Here the ruffians who have become the birds of the prison cell i.e. who have visited it twice or thrice are given the same work as civil prisoners or prisoners convicted for very light crimes.

He was very anxious about Ashrama affairs and inquired very earnestly about the management and financial condition of the Ashrama. He was also very anxious about Shrimatee Bhagyawati Devi.

He gave a good many instructions to Vridhi Chandra Deva, of the "Samaj Sewak" about the policy of the paper.

He sent the following message to the Ashramites: "Be up and doing, do not be idle or disheartened. Idleness is death. Be pure in thought, word and deed and have faith. Swaraj is sure to come on the 1st of January 1922.

It was already late for many other visitors to visit their respective friends and relatives hence we had to bid a reluctant good bye to our revered guru.—Yours, etc.,

K. C. SHARMA.

Asahyoga Ashram,
Nagpur.

THE KARACHI TRIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So the Karachi Trial if these proceedings can be termed a trial is over; and our leaders are sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. There are three aspects of this so-called trial—dramatic, historic, and didactic; and these we shall examine briefly:—

Dramatic aspect:—If recall all the leading incidents connected with this trial, we shall find (1) How Maulana Shaukat Ali's residence was raided at 2 a.m., and how he was taken away to an unknown destination!

(2) How Maulana Mahomed Ali was suddenly detained at Waltair, and then taken by a special train to the North!

(3) How Shree Shankrachariar was taken by surprise and railed to Sindh!

(4) And how Dr. Kitchlew was arrested unawares and conveyed to Karachi! This was all dramatic! But the trial was still more dramatic! We have read

(5) How the proceedings in the Lower Court were a sheer sham!

(6) How the charge sheets were altered at the last moment!

(7) How the prosecution witnesses woefully broke down!

(8) How the orders of the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge were discarded and derided!

(9) How the prestige of the Court crumbled!

(10) And how the Courts of Law were reduced to utter ridicule! Thus the dramatic arrests developed into a farcical trial, and ended in a huge fiasco.

Historical aspect:—We shall just consisider the historical aspect of the trial:—

(1) Barring perhaps the days of Akbar, never has a Shankracharia associated himself whole heartedly with Moslem Divines in the preservation of the Khilafat, as in the present instance!

(2) Nor have the Hindus in a body come forward to support the claims of the Khilafat, as they did at the Karachi Conference!

(3) *Never before were the Moslems and Hindu Divines arrested at the same time and by the same authority; nor were they tried by the same court, the same jury, and on the same charges.* as the Illustrious Seven were on this occasion!

(4) And never before did they put up such a united front, no yielding and no cefence!

Didactic aspect:—To the Bureaucracy, the trial furnishes some splendid lessons:—

(1) It did not lower the prestige of the leaders. Nay, it heightened their power and position!

(2) It did not intimidate the workers or the people. Nay, their resolution is confirmed and strengthened!

(3) It did not prove the power of the Government. For people are better prepared to go to jail!

(4) It did not establish the equity of the administration. For the public considers the trial as a huge sham!

(5) The bureaucracy did not gain its real end. For there was no conspiracy hatched by the leader!

Taken from all aspects-dramatic, historic or didactic—the Trial has been an unqualified Triumph of Non-co-operation. For the decision of the Court was rightly guessed, and co-operation in the Court would not have helped the leaders one iota. Then again, the trial is a triumph of Non-violence, For, despite the most provoking arrests of the leaders, the masses have behaved with remarkable calmnes and patience. And furthermore, the Trial has steeled the hearts of many for greater suffering, service and sacrifice. That perhaps is the best consolation for our locked up leaders. We congratulate the Ali Brothers, Dr. Kitchlew and others for their devotion to their Faith, for their affection to our Motherland, and for their heroism in this struggle of Emancipation, which those that are free are duly bound to carry on with doubled and trebled energy. May Heaven help us all!—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

SPINNING COMPETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Applications are invited from "National Volunteers of Ceded Districts, the Karnataka Districts of Bombay Presidency and the Andhra Districts for the competition in cotton spinning to be held at Bellary, on November 19, 1921.

The applications should reach the undersigned on or before 13th November, 1921, and should be forwarded through the Secretaries of the Congress Committees of the places wherein the applicants reside and should contain complete information as to the names and addresses of the applicants.

The applicant who is declared to have spun the finest yarn in the largest quantity within the specified time will be awarded a prize in the form of a silver cup.

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Secretary, Desya Sangam, Bellary.

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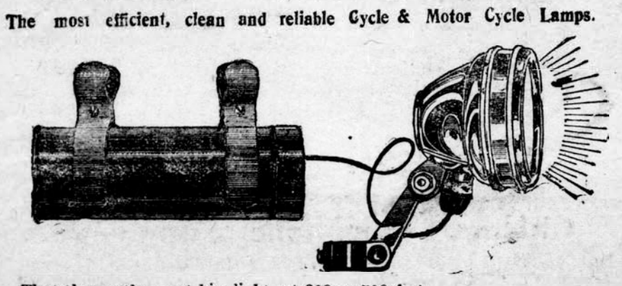

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Expert Opinions :—

OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT,
Bombay 26 September 1914.

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.

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(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C,
MAJOR, I. M. S.
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay, 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A. B Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap lathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is especially to be recommended for delicate skins on account of its freedom from all harmful or irritating ingredients.

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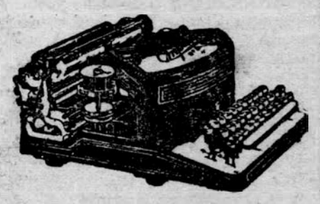

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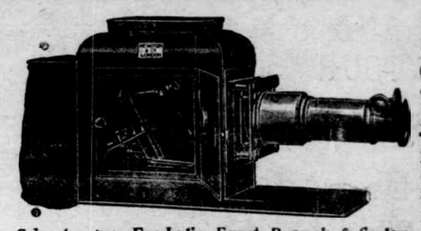

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